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Tower Views

by Clearway

This Week's Front Page

Court and Strikes in U. S.

Europe: Belligerent Peace

¶ **President Roosevelt's** court readjustment plan and the post-automotive sit-down epidemic are the paramount topics to bob about in the hopper of American events this week. While day by day both have experienced strange adventures, their status as the week closes is virtually unchanged. A mustering of pro and con forces has been accelerated and March 10 has been set for senatorial hearings of the court proposal. House leaders assure the President it will encounter no serious opposition in the lower house, and senatorial support has apparently been gaining recruits, the score now standing roughly at 49 for to 40 against.

¶ **But so lively** has been the public discussion that the President decides to take to the air in one of his "fireside" talks on March 9, and there is even talk of a presidential tour in behalf of the plan. Meanwhile, compromise proposals are suggested as possible "face-savers" should public opinion prove less docile than expected. Notable has been Senator Borah's proposal for a constitutional amendment which would allow the states rather than the Federal Government to control their social problems; and the Sumners-McCarran Retirement Bill, permitting Supreme Court justices to retire at 70 with full pay, which was passed by the Senate.

¶ **The most spectacular** feature of the week in relation to the court proposal was the surprising vociferousness with which vox populi continued "voxing." The issue apparently transcends in public thought the question of Court or Constitution and epitomizes the aims, on the one hand, and the criticisms, on the other, issuing from liberal-radical versus progresssive-conservative ranks. Whatever the President's intentions toward established institutions, it cannot be denied that in his latest departure from tradition he has placed before the people a definite challenge to public perspicacity.

¶ **The "one big union"** idea cropped up with the beginning of the week, as agents of the steel workers' organizing committee spread the doctrine of C. I. O. throughout the Chicago-Great Lakes region, and whispers were circulated that a strike was imminent in the steel industry, which would involve some 500,000 workers. Simultaneously, spokesmen for railway labor unions conferred in Chicago on a program which included a demand for wage increases of 20 per cent and would involve some 300,000 employees.

¶ **On Wednesday,** these demands were solidified when 1000 general chairmen of 16 railway unions voted for the program. The total of increases demanded would boost the railroad pay rolls some $360,000,000. The demands were to be served on the different railroads individually by the associated unions with the expectation that the managements would choose to confer nationally.

¶ **Meanwhile** in the Detroit sector mainly, an epidemic of strikes washed over the industrial sea with almost hourly sit-downs and settle-ups taking place. And, notably in New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois, the law stepped in with a hammer in its hand figuratively to drive tacks in the seats on which sit-downers presumed to rest.

¶ **The first victory** of the law-and-order forces is recorded in Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation plants where tear gas was used to rout 61 squatters from a nine-day occupancy of factory buildings. A new device to prevent sit-downs appeared in Grand Haven, Michigan, Friday, when A. F. of L. workers entrenched themselves in a leather-working plant to prevent the intrusion of sit-downers on the scene. They said: "We have taken this step to make sure that our jobs will not be jeopardized." The issue is fast approaching the time when either a stand will have to be taken against the sit-down or the public may have to sit down under a general labor stand-up.

¶ **Outstanding events** on the European stage this week indicate that the eastern continent is driving toward enforced peace with horses of war. The Spanish civil war, ostensibly isolated now, is apparently flaming toward its charred conclusion. Balkan and Little Entente nations seem touched with the urge of national individuality. Germany's ambitions are unappeased but momentarily quiescent. Italy keeps calm, but a trifle sensitive about Britain's cool manner of refusing to "cut" Haile Selassie.

¶ **The broad look** seems to indicate that Great Britain's strong display of arms and her willingness to arm ad infinitum—her obvious intention to "out-belliger" the belligerents—seems to be having a modifying effect on the authoritarians. The great need seems to be mutual confidence all around. But a forerunner to mutual confidence is usually mutual honesty. What a novelty it would be—and what a healing—if all the nations should suddenly take the honest course with one another!

NYA to Standardize Suit And Dress Measurements

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Government decided to do something yesterday about clothes that do not fit the buyer.

Home economic experts will equip hundreds of college boys and girls with tape measures and explicit directions in an effort to learn just what dimensions, for example, a size 12 dress or suit should be.

Students on the pay rolls of the National Youth Administration will check upon 100,000 children, between 1 and 14 years of age, taking 40 different measurements. These data will become the basis of standards for garment and pattern manufacturers.

Later, the clothing experts hope to do the same thing for adults.

Confidence Vote For Blum Regime Follows Challenge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 27—That Premier Blum remains securely in office for the time being is deduced from his success in gaining a vote of confidence, 361 to 209, after a night sitting in which the plainest speaking heard in France since the elections was addressed to the Government. The result was a foregone conclusion, for all sections of the "Front Populaire," from Communists to Radical Socialists, agree that the experiment must continue. Premier Blum boldly challenged the Opposition, declaring that he would not resign, nor would he change his Cabinet.

Nevertheless, grave problems face the Government. Menace lies in the financial and economic events exterior to Parliament. M. Blum frankly acknowledged that a period of stabilization is necessary to keep prices normal. He called on hidden capital to return to the economic current. Tranqillity is essential to public credit, he declared.

M. Blum urged that reforms were overdue and that the situation is now improving. The Front Populaire, he asserted, continues to be enthusiastically supported by the masses and remains the only possible Government for France.

Flandin's Sharp Attack Brings Leftist Storm; Warns of Dictatorship

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP)—The large Popular Front majority in the Chamber of Deputies early today gave Premier Blum's Government a decisive twofold vote of confidence, rejecting charges of his conservative foes that he was leading France to bankruptcy and dictatorship.

After a bitter all-day debate, Mr. Blum twice called on the Chamber to declare its confidence in his program.

The first vote, 361 to 211, rejected

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Flandin attacks Blum regime: Page 3.

President May Stump Country For Court Plan

Report Has It He Will, but White House Denies It —Justices Confer

Question Still Rife

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Three weeks after the great constitutional debate of 1937 began, President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan was still today the dominant issue in the capital and the country.

Following the President's announcement yesterday that he would address the country in a fireside chat on March 9, rumors have circulated that he will also stump the country. These were warmly denied today at the White House.

While such a gesture would be very much in line with President Roosevelt's dramatic inclinations, and particularly in accord with his frequent appeals to public opinion at the "grass-roots," the best opinion here doubts the project until it learns specific facts.

For one thing, the parallel with President Wilson's League of Nations tour is not encouraging; that attempt to "stump the country" led to defeat. But, on the other hand, President Roosevelt has never failed in his appeals to general public opinion as Chief Executive, and his long annual trips in the country have aroused intense enthusiasm later reflected in votes.

The radio is the modern equivalent of "stumping the country" up to a degree, and President Roosevelt places great reliance on this method. However, talk of a national tour still persists, and probably will until the issue is settled definitely by the President himself. Probably he has not yet made up his mind, and reserves such a trip as a final measure.

Supreme Court Meets

Meantime, the justices of the Supreme Court—whose alertness and diligence on the bench have been notable since the President's plan was revealed—met in their secluded conference room for their regular Saturday conference on decisions. Their findings may have a direct and vital effect on the outcome of the President's plans.

For example, should the court decide unanimously against the Wagner Labor Act in the more important of the five suits that have been argued and are pending, the decision would reveal the futility of the addition of six new justices if a favoring majority were the objective.

The court is now considering, beyond the five suits on the National Labor Relations Act, which is described as labor's "Magna Carta," the following cases: A suit involving the validity of the Railway Labor

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

President Asks States' Aid In the Government's Fight Against Flood and Drought

Makes Personal Appeal to Each of 48 Governors, Urging Them to Speed Up Legislation Backing Federal Soil Conservation Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Sending a personal note to each of the 48 state governors, President Roosevelt today undertook to speed up the adoption of state legislation to strengthen the Federal Government's onslaught against costly floods and dust storms.

In the past three years the Soil Conservation Service has set up 540 demonstration areas in every part of the United States to show ways of checking wind and water erosion which experts estimate is costing land owners not less than $400,000,000 a year.

Farmers living outside these limited areas have not used the improved methods as fast as Hugh H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service would like. Mr. Bennett believes that this year's dust storms in Oklahoma and Kansas would have been prevented in large measure if farmers had been quicker to follow the recommendations made by his office.

Last summer, Department of Agriculture officials concluded that it was foolish to spend any more large sums setting up soil conservation demonstration projects unless they could be certain of more unanimous co-operation by farmers and landowners in different localities. This co-operation, they agreed, could be obtained only by invoking state authority. They decided to do this by withholding after July 1, 1937, money for new projects in states which had not adopted laws for the control of soil erosion. A model bill was drawn up by the Soil Conservation Service.

Similar bills are now before a number of state legislatures. They provide for setting up soil conservation districts, provided the majority of farmers and landowners in a given area vote that they want such a district. They provide further that land use regulations may be established within the district by the vote of a substantial majority. This means that state authority is provided to the district to enforce participation in a soil conservation program on any minority of non-co-operators.

It was these proposed laws referred to by President Roosevelt in his letters to the State Governors. He set forth the problem, enclosed copies of the model law, and requested each State executive to sponsor adoption of a similar act by his State Legislature.

Text of Roosevelt letter: Page 3.

Powers Iron Out Difficulties Of Spanish Blockade

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—European nations trying to set up an international barricade around Spain face unexpected difficulties.

Decision of Russia and Portugal not to join the naval blockade of Spain with four other powers at first promised a clear-cut way for the others to launch the program.

Then it was recalled that it would be necessary for each of the 27 nations in the neutrality combine to take separate measures to require shipping to comply with the control scheme.

Some nations, it was pointed out, presumably can meet the situation with existing government regulations, but Great Britain rushed preparation of a bill ordering ships bound for Spain to call at "control ports" or "anchorages" to take on committee agents. They will see that no foreign arms or men are aboard.

Not Ready by March 6

Informed sources said last night it might be impossible to have the full details of the neutrality program in effect by the March 6 deadline, but expressed the hope that it could be made substantially effective then.

Land control phases of the blockade were reported virtually settled. The plan now calls for only 130 committee agents on the Franco-Spanish frontier — the same number that Britain plans to put on the Portuguese frontier — instead of 170. This satisfied French representatives, who had complained of the inequality of distribution in observers.

France and Britain, following withdrawal of Russia and Portugal from the sea patrol, will take back the patrol zones they had originally relinquished to those nations. Russia had objected to patrolling the rough waters of the Bay of Biscay. Her withdrawal was followed closely by Portugal, apparently by agreement. Russia was admitted to the patrol in the first place on condition that Portugal could participate.

Meeting to Ratify

Meetings of the non-intervention subcommittee March 1 and the full committee March 2 are expected to ratify the land and sea patrol plans without further argument.

The action by Russia and Portugal virtually reverted the negotiations to where they were a month ago. Four major powers, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany now remain as participants in all phases of the program.

Meanwhile, the British Government began an investigation of the British steamer Llandovery Castle's near-disaster. The ship, with 300 passengers aboard, limped into Port Vendres, France, after striking a mine off Capo de Creus, Spain. The British wanted to know whether the Spanish Government or the insurgents had mined the Gibraltar-Marseilles ship lane.

Spanish Loyalists seek way to break stalemate: Page

U.S. to Exhibit On Large Scale At Paris Fair

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday signed a joint resolution providing for participation by the United States in the International Exposition of Paris in 1937. The measure carried an appropriation of $150,000.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The French Government is counting on an influx of foreign visitors to the Paris Exhibition to end the period of depression and to help balance the ordinary budget.

So Vincent Auriol, Minister of Finance, intimated in the Senate recently in reply to criticisms on financial policy. Meanwhile, the importance of the exhibition whose beginning should coincide with the Coronation in London and in some sense continue that event is emphasized by the decision of Leon Jouanaux, General Secretary of the Federation of Labor, on representation by the Premier, Leon Blum, not to insist on strict application of the 40-hour week among workers who are erecting the exhibition buildings.

This does not mean that the Government is receding from its former position on the hours question; 4,000,000 workers already enjoy the 40-hour week. But preparations for the exhibition have been delayed in consequence of labor unrest, and the recent legislation and an appeal is now made to the men to make strenuous efforts to get the buildings ready in time.

Efforts to Popularize

In order to popularize the occasion, the feasibility of a tourist franc is being examined. Inducements of all kinds will be offered to visitors and it is hoped an economic revival will result.

Berlin is reported to see political consequences in such encouragement. French propositions tending toward a sort of touristic truce are arousing great interest in diplomatic as well as financial circles.

It is even suggested that if a suitable scheme can be worked out, Germany will be willing to conclude economic arrangements which will also bring a political armistice for the duration of the exhibition. Naturally, if there is intensified coming and going between Paris and Berlin and if there is corresponding financial co-operation for a number of months, it should subsequently be easier to develop permanent collaboration between France and Germany.

Perhaps commentators are running too far ahead of facts in suggesting that the exhibition may thus bring new prospects of peace to Europe but it is undeniable that the opportunity which presents itself is not overlooked by the authorities.

Lebrun: "Cease Polemics"

Corroboration is seen in the appeal of President Lebrun to newspapermen to cease violent polemics

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Court Tests Speeded On 'Sit-Downs'

Three Governors Oppose New Strike Method as Indefensible

Union Tackles Ford

By the Associated Press

The spread of court tests and strike settlements in all parts of the United States today, hastened the crisis over the sit-down technique toward a definition of its status in the several states and communities.

Three state governors have now voiced opposition to the sit-down technique. Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois said there was "no warrant in law to justify a so-called sit-down strike." Gov. Wilbur Cross of Connecticut and Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey warned they would tolerate no sit-down strikes in their states.

Governor Hoffman's announcement drew from Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, a rejoinder that sit-down strikes would be conducted "whether he likes it or not."

The Committee for Industrial Organization pushed plans for unionizing the Ford Motor Company assembly plant at Edgewater, employing 3700 workers, and the Federal Ship Building and Dry Dock at Kearny, employing 4000.

Sheriff's deputies arrested two C. I. O. organizers in Waukegan, Ill., they were charged with conspiring to prevent execution of a court writ for the arrest of sit-down strikers in the Fansteel Metallurigal Corporation plants. Five other organizers were being sought by deputies. Sixty-one sit-downers were evicted yesterday in a tear gas attack. They mapped plans for a picket siege.

Sit-down strikers arrested after holding the Douglas Aircraft Corporation plant at Santa Monica, Calif., were released last night on their own recognizance, pending hearings next week. Union organizers planned to picket the plant in an effort to prevent its reopening.

Officials of the Northrop Aircraft factory, a Douglas subsidiary, said the plant would resume opertions Monday. It was closed when 200 of 1150 employes went on a sit-down strike Thursday.

The U. A. W. A., an affiliate of the C. I. O., recessed negotiations with General Motors conferees at Detroit until Monday after reaching tentative agreements on all points except hours and wages. Next week the union will open negotiations with the Chrysler automobile corporation.

U. A. W. A. representatives and company officials sought to end a dispute which caused closing of the Fisher Body and Chevrolet assembly plants at Janesville, Wis. The factories, employing 2700 men, closed after friction developed between union and non-union factions.

Meanwhile, a number of small strikes were settled. They included the month-old dispute at the Star-Peerless Wallpaper Company, Joliet, Ill., a half dozen at Detroit, and one at the Principal Shoe Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Open shop issue: Page 4

Cites Prosperity

Sport & General

Juozas Tubelis

Premier of Lithuania

Quick Recovery For Lithuanians Told by Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania — Signs of economic recovery were noted by Juozas Tubelis, Premier and Minister of Finance, addressing the Seimas here on the draft budget for 1937.

Mr. Tubelis said that the revenue which had begun to show an improvement as long ago 1934 had in 1936 considerably increased. During the first 10 months of 1936, the revenue was higher than in any year since 1931. Direct taxes produced 14.5 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1935; customs duties were up by 17.4 per cent; monopolies by 17 per cent; the profits from state undertakings by 15.7 per cent. Forest receipts had actually doubled since 1935, Mr. Tubelis declared.

On the other hand, the Prime Minister went on, expenditure was keeping pace with the rising revenue thus leaving Lithuania with budgetary difficulties to be faced. More money was needed, he said, both for national defense and for cultural purposes. He regarded money spent on such objects, however, as definitely productive since it assured national security and also raised the cultural level of the population.

The draft budget for 1937 is balanced provisionally at 298,900,000 litu (£10,000,000) or 14,500,000 litu more than contemplated in the "basic budget" for 1936.

The Premier disclosed that the 1936 revenue had exceeded the estimate by 21,800,000 litu and the 1936 expenditure by 7,600,000 litu. There was thus a surplus of 14,200,000 litu which had been carried forward to 1937.

Wide Approach To Teaching Of Peace Is Urged

Self-Righteous Nationalism Assailed as Barrier to Amity

Hull Is Praised

Aydelotte Declares There Is No Short Cut in Peace Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The environment of every young person in school today is "the whole world," and successful peace education will inculcate in each of them the same loyalty to the institutions of international government that pupils are now taught to feel for their own country, according to Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Public Education Association at the Commodore Hotel here today.

Dr. Aydelotte laid particular stress on the necessity for avoiding an attitude of what he termed "self-righteousness" in holding up peace ideals.

"The most popular short-cut in this country, as in almost every other," he said, "is to teach our school children that we are the most peace-loving nation on earth; that all our wars have been uniformly righteous and successful; that all the nations opposing us were wicked or mad; that if the rest of the world would follow our example, the millennium would dawn, and that any country could follow our example if its rulers were only not too perverse to do so."

No Shortcut to Peace

It was easy for most persons to see the importance of keeping American boys out of war, he held, but much harder to make them see that the best and only sure way of doing that was to lend American efforts to keeping French, German, English and Italian boys out of war as well. Students should be encouraged to a "healthy distrust" of any shortcut, he advised.

"This self-righteousness, this narrow nationalistic devotion to what we consider to be our own interests to the exclusion of the effect on other peoples, the failure to realize that we have a vital concern in the welfare of all nations—this is the first great menace to peace which our teachers must attack and vanquish before this country will be ready to undertake its fair share of international responsibilities," Dr. Aydelotte continued.

"I do not pretend to know how finally to achieve peace by education, but I do know that this is the way to begin.

"Our leaders have always been ahead of our people in this respect. Our Presidents, Democratic and Republican alike, have usually been ahead of Congress in their realization of the reasonable and peace-loving qualities of other nations and in their feelings of responsibility of this country as a part of the great world community. Our electorate has always followed unwillingly behind—not in desire for peace, but in any realistic sense of the price, in terms of international co-operation, which we must pay to obtain it."

Irrelevant Peace Moves

In its efforts to spread peace sentiments, the public engages in a number of "irrelevant" activities, he held, among which are attacks on bankers, munition makers and "imaginary devils," and student peace strikes. Although at Swarthmore, co-operation is given to the program of the peace strikers by officials of the college, he voiced the view that the strikes do not bring more real results than might be expected from a "strike for better weather."

Dr. Aydelotte spoke in high praise of the service rendered by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in the establishment of trade treaties and the monetary stabilization agreement with France and Great Britain, at the same time expressing regret that public support has been so slight.

"We could ease the international economic tension still further by accepting from France and Great Britain a merely nominal sum in payment of the so-called war debts," he said. "To wipe the slate clean would make a great contribution to international stability and thus to the cause of peace. But everyone knows what would be the reaction of the peace advocates in Congress to such a proposal."

Other Peace Safeguards

He advocated reduction of armaments, a flexible neutrality law, the teaching of the "truth" about history, government and international relations. Progress in the sense of a world community has been "striking," he declared, as evidenced in the systems of student exchanges.

Miss Josephine Schain, chairman of the National Committee on The Cause and Cure of War, came out strongly for teachers stressing the relationship of students to the world community.

Dr. John L. Tildsley, assistant superintendent of schools here, found a need for teaching pupils discrimination in determining what are really international problems and what, on the other hand, is merely propaganda and mob psychology.

British Royalty and Finances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British House of Commons has been considering the question of financial provision for the Royal family and some difference of opinion has arisen on this topic between the Government on the one side and the opposition parties on the other.

All political groups are loyal upholders of the monarchic system. All have been agreed alike that the provision made should be ample to keep up the ceremonial dignity of the throne, and that the grants should be as far as possible unanimous. While the Conservatives, however, have desired to add to the existing allowances, a suitable state pension for the ex-King, Edward VIII, now the Duke of Windsor, the Labor and Liberal opposition have thought that this should be covered by contributions from the incomes of other members of the Royal family.

Negotiations to reach agreement have thus been going on behind the scenes, to settle the scope of the provision of which details are ordinarily fixed by a select committee comprising all the parties.

Such settlement is usually made at the commencement of each reign, and remains in force until a new monarch succeeds to the throne.

Public vs. Personal

The provision of allowances is complicated by the fact that distinction between the public revenue and the personal income of the sovereign is a comparatively modern one. In the days of Charles II much of the cost of government, including that of the ordinary administration of justice and the conduct of foreign affairs, had to be met out of royal funds. These funds came largely from Crown lands, and other hereditary sources.

George III was the first monarch to surrender some of these hereditary revenues to an "aggregate fund" over which Parliament exercised control. William IV and subsequent sovereigns have gone further. They have surrendered all their hereditary revenues excepting those derived from what are known as the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, which includes rents and other income from properties in many different parts of Britain. In return, Parliament has voted fixed annual sums for the personal expenses of the various members of the Royal family.

The value of crown lands and other hereditary revenues having steadily increased, it has been argued that the country has driven a hard bargain in substituting fixed for rising payments to royalty. On the other hand, it has been thought that payments should be conditioned solely by what is reasonable for the Royal family to receive from the state. This takes no account of accumulated savings of past occupants of the throne, which not being subject either to annual taxation or to succession duty, escape the publicity accorded to the fortunes of lesser folk.

Some Items Are Known

No reliable estimate of the royal income is thus forthcoming. On the other hand various items in it are public property. During the last reign the "civil list" provided by the taxpayer amounted to £410,000 annually. This was designed to cover the King's "privy purse" also his household salaries and expenses. It was additional to sums totaling £101,000 from the Duchy of Lancaster and £104,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall, also paid to the Monarchy.

From this, however, Edward VIII agreed that there should remain undrawn, so long as he remained unmarried £40,000 annually and also so long as the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall which were vested in him remained at the level of £104,000. In addition to the income granted to the ex-King, parliament also provided annuities for other royalties. In 1936 these annuities amounted to £194,000 annually. They comprised annually £70,000 for Queen Mary, £25,000 for the Duke of Connaught, £6000 for surviving daughters of the late King Edward VII, £81,000 for brothers and sister of the ex-King Edward VIII and £6000 each to Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice.

The civil estimates for the year ending March 31, 1937, also contained provision of £95,964 for upkeep of royal palaces.

Apart from private property, therefore, the public resources of the British Royal family are in the neighborhood of £900,000 annually.

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'Pompeii of France' Explored For Relics of Roman Times

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Hopes of uncovering another Pompeii are held by archaeologists who are preparing to begin excavations on the site of the old Roman resort of Alba in southern France.

The French Government has just granted important credits for excavation of the ruins which have been known for centuries but never thoroughly investigated.

Alba, in the department of Ardèche, bore in Roman times the name of Alba Augusta Helvorium. It was the capital of a province, and celebrated in antiquity for its splendor. At the time of the Roman domination this town measured several square miles in area and stood not far from the Rhone near a valley planted with vines mentioned by Pliny. Like Pompeii, it possessed theaters, baths, palaces and temples and its population reached 60,000. However, in spite of its Roman garrison and its fortifications built in tiers on the neighboring hillside, it fell before the Barbarian invasion about the third century A. D.

Several years ago, an archaeological mission from Yale University came to Ardèche and traced the approximate site of Alba, and their research work will be utilized by their French colleagues who have been assigned to excavate this Pompeii of France.

Although hidden by vines and cultivated fields, many traces of ancient Alba are visible. In the middle of the eighteenth century, medals, pottery and urns filled with cinders were often found. Parts of walls, capitals of columns, jewels and fragments of sculpture bearing inscriptions have been found there. Indeed, some of these relics got so far afield as to enter the British Museum in London.

In very dry weather, the vegetation of the vines and the fields is less thick in certain places, and these patches being regular in shape, they suggest that beneath them are walls, paved roads and tiled courtyards.

Test of Rubber Pavement Planned in Oxford 'High'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—Repaving of this university town's famous High street with rubber blocks is planned by the highways committee of the City Council here. It is claimed that rubber paving would reduce traffic noise and vibration to a minimum and so help preserve the ancient buildings along the street.

The Federated Malay States Government offered the Oxford Preservation Trust the sum of £10,000 toward the cost of paving High street with rubber as early as 1935, and now a firm has offered to pave an area of a near-by street free of charge, as an experiment. If this paving is considered successful the council contemplates repaving the entire High street.

London Teachers to Hear Talks on Basic English

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Lectures to teachers on Basic English (a shortened form of normal English) have been authorized by the London County Council. If a desire arises from these lectures for instruction in the language, the committee is prepared to authorize the formation of classes, it is reported here.

"Basic English," the committee says, "might well become an excellent means of international communication, and the study of it by teachers would do much to clarify their ideas of language study and to induce in them simplicity of treatment, but the teaching of Basic English, as a system of expression in schools, is not recommended."

But Who Ever Asks for Them

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (AP)—A measure of publicity, for what it's worth, was offered today to the man, woman or child who can invent an acceptable simple American word for hors d'oeuvres.

Something without an apostrophe or silent letters, preferably, but no linguistic possibilities were barred. Anyway, the dainty creations of anchovies, cheeses, caviar, etc., will taste the same.

The Hors d'Oeuvres Reform Committee of the Midwest Hotel Show put up a loving cup, a cash award and its eternal thanks for someone who can answer "a long-suffering public's eternal prayer for relief."

Committeemen had in mind the "millions of persons" who would order hors d'oeuvres if they dared risk the waiter's lifted eyebrows at their American fumbling with French syllables.

"Strong men have become stutterers trying to say hors d'oeuvres," said Otto K. Eitel, chairman of the show, which opens March 23. "Anyone who invents a simple pronounceable substitute will be a public benefactor."

[Confidential editorial note: Until such time as the Hors d'Oeuvres Reform Committee finds a new term, the pronunciation of the present phrase is as follows: Aur duh'-vr (au as in haul, u as in urn). Colloquially translated from the French, it means "outside the main works."]

Red Cross Speeds Work Of Flood Rehabilitation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Red Cross said today the task of repairing damaged homes and restoring refugees of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers flood to their roles as self-sustaining citizens would take at least four months.

The $21,000,000 contributed for flood relief will cover the rehabilitation, officials said.

Here is a picture of the Red Cross job:

Feeding and sheltering 140,000 persons in 373 tent colonies and box car cities.

Feeding 30,000 pigs, cows and horses.

Aiding 160,000 families registered at county relief headquarters to reconstruct their homes. Grants of money to help victims replace washed-out foundations, buy seed for the spring planting, fit dismal rooms with stoves, beds and kitchen ware.

Building up the shattered morale of refugees. Camp classes study "first aid for flooded homes and farms," an agriculture department pamphlet. Recreation directors gather marbles, kites and games; organize jew's-harp bands, sewing and knitting projects, teach hygiene classes, plan organized games and amusements.

Roosevelt Flood Plans Are Called Inadequate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The United States Flood-Control Federation said yesterday that President Roosevelt's floods-control recommendations were inadequate, in view of recent flood disasters.

The President has recommended that Congress appropriate $22,000,000 for the Mississippi valley and $30,000,000 for other districts this year.

In a resolution, the federation recommended "maximum appropriation at the earliest possible date for immediate flood construction consistent with sound economics."

It also expressed opposition to any legislation which would throw flood control into "politics."

As a result of this view, the federation said, it is opposed to a bill by Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D), Ohio, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), Kentucky, and Representative Robert T. Secrest (D), Ohio. Their measure proposes to create seven flood-control areas to be administered by presidential appointees, with the Federal Government paying the full cost of projects. Flood control is now under the army engineers.

The federation's resolution on this subject was prepared by a committee headed by Tom R. Hutton, editor of the Binghamton, N. Y., Press.

The organization also took action in anticipation of possible liberalization by Congress of the cost of participation formula of the Copeland-Wilson bill, enacted last session. Mr. Hutton said this resolution's purpose was to make the formula of liberalization contingent upon the findings of army engineers.

Mr. Secrest explained the Bulkley-Barkley-Secrest bill to the federation. He said the Copeland-Wilson bill was impractical of quick execution because state legislatures were slow to provide for state and local participation in the cost.

Mr. Hutton replied that the federation had submitted a model bill to the states.

"When they understand they do have to conform to the national policy, you'll get proper state laws, and not until then," he said.

The federation is composed of representatives of regional flood control organizations.

Another View of Mitropoulos

By James Davies

Minneapolis

Guest conductors are not an unmixed blessing, for they keep orchestras in a constant condition of change, but their coming and going does provide the concertgoer with a fruitful source of criticism and conjecture. We have been fortunate in Minneapolis this season considering the diversity of talent that we have had, for we have enjoyed a good deal of fine music, well played, and the pleasure of making comparisons has been a prominent parlor game for the past four months.

Leon Barzin spent a month in Minneapolis and provided us with some good programs besides giving a sample of his skill as a viola player in a duet with our concertmaster, Harold Ayres. Both as conductor and as performer he displayed a high degree of musicianship and leadership. His experience with his New York orchestra was very valuable. He found a good orchestra when he came here and left it an amenable instrument for the hands of others.

Then came Dimitri Mitropoulos and a series of five concerts that for sheer glory of performance had never been equaled in this city. It was from the first and it remains the settled conviction of all who heard this young man that he is one of the ranking conductors of the day. Never before in our history has any conductor so completely established himself in the affections of this public as has Mitropoulos.

At his first concert he introduced the Second "Leonore" Overture and the Second Beethoven Symphony, the Respighi Toccata for piano and orchestra—by request—and the Bach Fantasia and Fugue in G minor, in his own arrangement. From beginning to end of this program the impact of a fine intellect was in evidence. Orchestral technic was simply a means to an end. One thought never of the means but only of the glowing message as it grew in eloquence. Eloquent it was in the highest degree, eloquent in beauty, in emotion, above all in the spiritual understanding of the music.

The impressions of this first concert were strengthened at every succeeding concert. There were differences of opinion concerning the merit of the "Faust" Symphony of Liszt, but there was none concerning the interpretation. His Wagner excerpts, played at another concert, revealed insight into the heart of the music dramas, and the fact that there was less inclination to indulge in brassy orgies than is customary did not minimize in the least the intensity and vividness of the music.

One of the noblest compositions heard was the aria from Monteverde's "Ariana," sung by Marian Anderson. This rose to superb heights revealing heart-searching pathos and splendid dignity. No less impressive was the Prelude and Final Air of Dido from Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas," arranged for orchestra by this conductor.

But one might go into minute detail concerning each selection performed without leaving a clear impression of Mitropoulos's genius. No other conductor has ever made so deep an impression on Minneapolis. Larger and larger audiences greeted him at every concert and on his last appearance the audience rose as one man and cheered him.

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Alberta Reserves Mineral Rights Of EP Ranch If Sold

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 27 (CP)—Prospective sale of the "EP Ranch" near High River, Alta., by the Duke of Windsor, is seen in the passing of an order-in-council by the Albert Government stipulating that mineral rights would not be sold by the Province for 10 years after the sale of the ranch.

Owned since 1919 by the former King, who purchased it when he first visited Canada as the Prince of Wales, the ranch lies near Turner Valley Oil Field in southern Alberta. Search for oil has been made in the vicinity of the ranch.

At Calgary, Prof. W. L. Carlyle, manager of the EP Ranch, said no definite steps have been taken by the Duke of Windsor for sale of the property.

"I have heard nothing definite of a sale or the Duke's intentions to sell," he said.

Health Insurance Plan Up for Vote In San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27—Compulsory health insurance for municipal employees in this city is included as one of the 18 charter amendments to be voted upon by San Franciscans at the special city election here March 9.

Known as the Health Service System, charter amendment nummer 3, the proposal, if voted upon favorably, would establish a Health Service Board of nine members to be elected by "members of the system." Included as members of the system, who would come under the health service, are "all employees of the city and county who are members of the retirement system and all teachers and employees of the board of education who are members of said retirement system."

Exemptions Provided

There has been made, however, an exception to the proposed act for any employee "who depends for healing on prayer."

As stated in the charter amendment the exception includes:

"Any employee who adheres to the faith or teachings of any recognized religious sect, denomination or organization, and in accordance with its creed, tenets, or principles depends for healing upon prayer in the practice of religion shall be exempted from the system upon filing annually with the Health Service Board an affidavit stating such adherence and dependence and disclaiming any benefits under the system."

Another exemption clause would give the board power to exempt any person whose annual compensation exceeds $4500, and any person who has otherwise provided for adequate medical care.

Other Attempts

The drive for compulsory health insurance in this State has been particularly noticeable for the past four years when bills have been up before the state Legislature for that purpose. Although a bill did come before the former Legislature, exemptions to it obtained by many opponents, led its advocates to abandon the plan.

The present approach toward establishment of the service from the standpoint of the cities of the State is seen by observers as a new tack.

Sponsored by the officers of the Association of Municipal Employees the bill, if acted favorably upon by the voters of San Francisco, would give "permission" to establish such insurance as was deemed necessary by a two-thirds vote of the board. The board would determine the amounts to be paid monthly by the members of the system "to a fund for the purposes of the system" created.

The amendment states that the term "medical care," under which the members (municipal employees) would come, "shall include the services of physicians, surgeons, nurses, persons licensed to treat human diseases without the use of drugs, hospitalization, medicines and appliances and dental, optical and other medical treatments and services."

To date there is no city in this State that has passed such a Health Service program.

Youth Scholarships Urged for Canada To Aid Talents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 26—Present wastage of youthful talent and ability through financial difficulties might be prevented by Dominion assistance in the form of national scholarships, suggested Paul Martin, Liberal from Essex East, Ont., in a resolution in Parliament.

Mr. Martin referred to the numerous young men and women who had shown great promise while at public and high schools and then were forced to forgo a higher education and take up a routine job. He cited the progress made in Germany, Great Britain, Russia and Japan in developing modern industrial processes as a demonstration of the national value of utilizing the talents of youth. These countries provided liberal scholarships, and he thought that Canada might well follow their example.

Norman Rogers, minister of labor, said that the Government could not accept the idea as presented, first, because education was a provincial responsibility, and second, because it had other obligations at present which must have first consideration.

Mr. Martin, however, found plenty of backers for his resolution. Denton Massey, Toronto Conservative, and a leader in the cause of youth, warned that Canada was about to face a scarcity of trained men and women whose services would be needed, and it was unfortunate that such a small proportion of students were able to go on to higher education. In the lower grades Canada had done well. Of the total population one fifth were children attending school, he said.

There were 73,000 teachers and 2,300,000 school children—as many as the combined number of men and women in all other employment, Mr. Massey said. This was double the number in schools 26 years ago and the increase was a great achievement.

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INTEREST BEGINS

MARCH 10

New French Ambassador and Wife

Wide World

Georges Bonnet — Madame Bonnet

U. S. to Exhibit On Large Scale At Paris Fair

(Continued from Page 1)

and display optimism to the world. He would have France represented as calm, smiling, orderly, strong, industrious, and happy to receive its expected guests.

Parliamentary circles, nevertheless, see in government finances a most dangerous snag. Joseph Caillaux was commissioned to warn M. Auriol that ill-considered social reforms which pay no heed to financial possibilities might lead to catastrophe. The middle classes are in danger of being crushed out of existence. New taxes are impossible. Loans, owing to the present lack of confidence in France, are only possible from foreign countries. France's debts have already increased by 100,000,000,000 francs.

Abel Gardez, Senate rapporteur, likewise gave notice that the Senate cannot permit an indefinite increase in spending, and it has become evident that a halt to extravagance must now be called and strikes cease if preparations for the universal exhibition in May are to be pushed forward in conditions of tranquillity and stability.

Union College Pays Tribute to Founder, Gen. Philip Schuyler

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 27 (AP)—Union College paid tribute at a convocation on its 142d anniversary today to Gen. Philip Schuyler, revolutionary war hero, who was largely responsible for its founding.

Addressing alumni, trustees, students, and guests at a ceremony commemorating the granting of Union's charter by the New York Legislature in 1795, Dr. Robert Livingston Schuyler, direct descendant of the General, asserted that " a really adequate life of Philip Schuyler would be a contribution of prime importance in the literature of American history."

Dr. Schuyler, professor of history at Columbia University, also presented to Union College on behalf of a group of donors a portrait of General Schuyler in soldiers' uniform, painted by William J. Whittemore of New York city.

The public at large thinks of General Schuyler primarily as the man chiefly responsible for the surrender of Gen. John Burgoyne after the Battle of Saratoga in 1777, Dr. Schuyler said.

The General's fame as a legislator is largely unknown, his descendant asserted. Dr. Schuyler also paid tribute to the General's work as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, his "interest in the west," his "extremely important work as projector of improved communication by means of canals," and his "active and fruitful concern for education."

Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, Union's president, conferred on Dr. Schuyler the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

Cuba Honors Bearer Of 'Message to Garcia'

HAVANA, Feb. 26 (AP)—The man who "carried the message to Garcia" and three other Americans were included in the Independence Day honors list announced here last night by the Cuban Department of State.

Maj. Andrew Summers Rowan, United States army, retired, Senator William King of Utah, and Representative Sol Bloom of New York, were awarded the distinction of Comendador (Knight Commander) of the Order of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Fayette J. Flexer, secretary of the United States legation in Panama, was given rank of officer of the order.

The distinctions awarded to Senator King and Representative Bloom were for "valuable political service to Cuba."

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President Gives Welcome to New Envoy of France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—President Roosevelt and Georges Bonnet, new French Ambassador to the United States, exchanged professions of good will on the part of their respective countries here yesterday on the occasion of the latter's presentation of credentials in a ceremony important rather for what was left unsaid than what was actually stated.

Behind the little ceremony is the question of war debts believed to be very much in the mind of the new ambassador and the more intangible subject of new world peace efforts, a subject which is intriguing administration officials here but has not yet reached any definitive stage despite the eagerness of French political observers to read such a development into the recent speech of American Ambassador William C. Bullitt in Paris.

But these subjects were neither mentioned nor even hinted in the exchanges between the President and M. Bonnet. In fact the only departure from the conventional formula was emphasis laid by the Ambassador on the mutual desire of both countries to bring about a restoration of normal world trade as evidenced by the conclusion of a new trade agreement in May of 1936 in which he personally played a leading role on the French side.

M. Bonnet's statement was in part as follows:

"France is convinced in particular that return to liberty of exchange of goods is a supreme condition of salvation for a civilization founded on division of labor between men and between peoples.

"She has rejoiced at the participation of the United States in the tripartite monetary understanding of last autumn as well as at the conclusion with the American Government of a trade agreement which I myself had the rare privilege of negotiating.

"France desires to continue and to strengthen this collaboration which is fruitful. She knows that poverty and despair in the struggle for existence are the worst threats for liberty."

He added the desire of France to collaborate further in extending economic and financial co-operation which he said can "alone open wide the door of peace" and concluded with a tribute to "the great nation which has known how to give to the world a brilliant proof that a democracy can conquer the crisis without alienating the smallest part of liberty."

President Roosevelt, in replying, assured every co-operation from officials of his Government in furthering co-operation toward freeing world trade and expressed gratification over "the importance which your nation attaches to the return of normal conditions in world trade."

Milk Board Abolition Demanded at Hearing

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Attacks on the classification system used by large distributors in buying milk from upstate farmers and demands for abolition of the Milk Control Board marked the second day of a legislative investigation of the milk industry today.

Mrs. Paul Blanshard, wife of the Commissioner of Accounts of New York City, representing the Socialist party and the League for Industrial Democracy declared:

"We demand the abolition of the Milk Control Board and representation in future price fixing by the farmer and the producer.

"We are against the inequalities in incomes as represented by the farmers and the big milk companies."

Roumania Acts To Curb Power Of Iron Guards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Feb. 27—As a first move in the campaign to break the power of the Iron Guard, Prime Minister George Tatarescu has announced the closing of a number of student hotels. Those allowed to remain open are to be brought under strict control of the university authorities.

Meanwhile eight students accused of terrorizing political opponents have been arrested and handed over to military courts.

The universities have been the principal source of support for Zelea Codreanu's powerful fascist organization and the Iron Guardists have answered the Government's new crusade for law and order by issuing a flaming manifesto in which they declare their own revolutionary court above all courts in Roumania.

Seeing that the other Right Wing groups are expected to support the Iron Guard, the Government, which has allowed most of its authority to slip from its grasp, has a hard task before it in the endeavor to re-establish respect for law. The real test will come in the opinion of most observers if and when Premier Tatarescu takes action against the real leaders of the movement.

Subway Strike Ends; Investigation Pushed In Union Murder Case

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Sandhogs clambered down into two subterranean workings of Sam Rosoff, the subway builder, today, to signalize the end of a week's strike while authorities of two states tried to escape from the maze into which their investigation of the Norman Redwood murder had led them.

Members and officials of two labor unions streamed through a Manhattan office for questioning about the shooting of Mr. Redwood, a leader of the Tunnel Diggers' Union, in the driveway of his Teaneck (N. J.) home last Friday night.

John J. Breslin, Bergen County, N. J., prosecutor, would say only that "anything may happen" after today.

The object of the current questioning, explained Mr. Breslin, was to get a picture of the strife over leadership of interlocking unions on tunnel, subway and sewer projects. He said he had learned that Mr. Redwood "several times" had refused to appear before the Building Trades Council of New York after his union's license was suspended.

Mr. Redwood called a strike on Rosoff's projects—the Sixth avenue subway extension in Manhattan and a sewer tunnel on Ward's Island in the East river—and Mr. Moreschi promptly ordered four other locals to walk out in sympathy.

Mr. Rosoff, professing only deep friendship for the slain man, was scheduled to appear at a hearing today to determine whether he should obey a subpoena calling for his presence in New Jersey.

John H. Delaney, chairman of the city's board of transportation, said 5400 men would go back to work under the strike settlement, the terms of which were not announced.

Religious Workers To Correlate Plans To Halt Foreign War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The Emergency Peace Campaign under the direction of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., retired, began its crusade against foreign wars today with the announcement that 50 religious workers would confer here on March 4 to try to correlate efforts by church and synagogue to prevent international strife.

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the Riverside church and national chairman of the campaign, said the list of delegates would include Dr. W. Russell Bowie, rector of Grace Church; Henry Sloane Coffin, president of Union Theological seminary; the Right Rev. Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal church; Henry Neumann, leader of the Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture; Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal church; Jonah B. Wise, rabbi of Central synagogue, and Stephen S. Wise, founder and rabbi of the Free synagogue.

The conference is to take place at Riverside church, with the evening session open to the public, Dr. Fosdick added.

Limburg Coal Miners Add Million Tons to Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Netherlands' mines in the south of the province of Limburg produced 12,802,538 tons of coal in 1936, or 1,000,000 tons more than in 1935. This was the highest production figure since 1931, when 12,901,391 tons were mined.

It is expected that 1937 will surpass all previous records. An important factor in this recovery is an increased demand for coal from neighboring countries such as Germany and Belgium.

Spain's Loyalists Seek Fusion

MADRID, Feb. 27 (AP)—Government leaders here and in Barcelona and Valencia declared today that approaching international supervision to block outside military aid from Spain called for united, decisive action.

Imposition of the international plan to cover both the French and Portuguese borders and to establish naval patrols, scheduled for midnight of March 6, has brought the Government face to face with one of the most delicate phases of the war, they said.

The situation has for the moment overshadowed, in the Government press, accounts of actual fighting which on the Madrid front was in a virtual stalemate.

Enlargement of Gen. José Miaja's command to include the central front was regarded as one step in a swift attempt to take the upper hand over insurgents before the double-edged ban goes into effect.

Another fusion of government strength was reported under way in the Aragon territory in the northeast—a combination of Anarchist and Socialist - Communist labor unionists.

A statement by Premier Francisco Largo Caballero left no doubt that still other developments of major importance were to come.

"I am convinced we very soon are going to experience the most delicate moment of the war and in the imminence of control enforcements we must take decisive resolutions," he said.

Teacher Free of Politician Declared Need in Social Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27—Acting on the theory that a scared teacher is no teacher at all, the Progressive Education Association proceeded to rehearse here today a kind of academic Bill of Rights, to safeguard the school people against political business, and superpatriotic pressure.

For two days the educators have been discussing experimental methods of learning and analysis of the social scene as it is, and as it might be, from the point of view of general welfare. In their closing sessions, they turned the spotlight on themselves and on the restrictive measures of communities, states and school boards against their freedom of action.

The Educational Freedom Commission, headed by Goodwin Watson of Teachers College, Columbia University, would like the association to to take some action against business companies which are alleged to exert undue pressure for the purchase of their goods. The commission has heard charges from individual educators that the same textbooks cost 25 cents more in some states than in others; that typewriters sold in job lots vary widely in price; and that when teachers or principals protest, they are reported to school boards as being "unco-operative" and their contracts are not renewed for the coming year.

The commission has reviewed a number of cases of teachers who have either been dropped or shushed into silence for holding opinions contrary to those of their school boards.

Participation in Decisions

In reviewing these cases, and recommending further study and action, Dr. Watson told the convention that the teacher must be free; so that his own adjustment problems do not distort his understanding of the needs of youth, and so that he can enter into the life of the community and undertake to prepare children for intelligent democratic participation in controversial social decisions.

Dr. Watson declared that "teachers, who are frightened or otherwise hampered by special interests, are thereby disqualified from effective leadership of youth in dealing with modern problems."

Among the lines which Dr. Watson recommended for study and action are strengthening teacher tenure, placing teachers under the Social Security Act, or enlisting state legislation or volunteer co-operatives in their behalf, and abolition of "arbitrary, dictatorial, and sometimes tyrannical, methods of administration for democratic school organization." For another observation, he said:

"It is probable that the achievement of democracy in education depends upon teacher organizations, parent organizations and pupil organizations, able to demand and not merely to request democratic organization."

He also urged that the association undertake "a constructive program for inner security among teachers." He said that many of the causes of insecurity exist within the personalities of teachers themselves, that they expect consideration which others cannot reasonably give, and "flee when no man pursueth." The teacher, free to stand on his own feet and to work constructively for social ends, "must first have come to some fairly satisfactory inner integration." On this point he further remarked:

Understanding Community

"No small amount of friction misunderstanding and teacher restraint arises because teachers lack certain simple skills in social adjustment. They antagonize, instead of arousing co-operation. They intrude upon group thinking, because they do not know how best to relate themselves to an on-going process of thinking together. They attack community problems ineffectually because they do not understand community forces and how these operate."

This leads toward another proposed activity for the association, that of finding ways of helping teachers to become better equipped to work with other people and with social institutions.

Finally, Dr. Watson pointed out, there must be an effort toward political orientation, since "personality problems, social blundering, undemocratic administration, lack of tenure and social security all arise within a system and a situation which fosters such ills. "The rise of any strong fascist movement in the United States, he declared, "might destroy every gain we make toward one or another aspect of educational freedom." And "if the people of this country are not in their extremity to turn to a savior-dictator, who puts the blame for all ills upon radicals, minority-races, wishy-washy liberalism, or anywhere except on the basic economic maladjustments, then some exceptionally successful education will have to be done within these few years of grace."

Dr. Harold Rugg of Teachers College, carried the argument for social planning still further, asking the educators if they were intending to become evangelists or thinkers, antagonists or constructive critics, song-singers or vigorous questioners, chanters of hymns of faith or participants in open forums, or reactionary defenders of things as they are, or protagonists.

He declared that not in 1,000,000 years upon the earth has mankind had such potential capacity for producing physical goods providing a high standard of living. A potential golden day, so to speak. The present form of government has guaranteed in writing civil liberties and conferred the right of the suffrage, but it has failed to build means of effective democratic participation and decision. There is freedom of speech and the right to vote but not the intelligence to direct talk and action.

If invention were properly controlled, Dr. Rugg maintained, substitutes for natural resources are at hand and automatication of mass production is possible, so that the great preponderance of human beings could be released from toiling for material things to give social services.

Loyalty oaths for teachers were deprecated by Grayson M. Kefauver of Stanford University, on the ground that such legislation does not indicate a lack of desirable loyalty of teachers to American ideals, but is clearly an attempt to intimidate them, to bring pressure upon them to avoid study in the social field, and to break public confidence in the teaching profession.

Frank Baker, president of Milwaukee State Teachers' College, declared that teachers must organize in accord with their function to perpetuate democracy through promotion of the common welfare.

Small Group Control

Dr. Baker charged that "almost every teacher organization in America has fallen into the hands of a small group, usually administrative," with the single exception of the American Federation of Teachers, which he defined as "a rank and file organization set up around local bulletins, most of them with definite social and professional progress."

Education must provide greater appreciation of the contributions of race and religious groups to modern living, W. Carson Ryan Jr., the new president of the Association, told the group. Dr. Ryan outlined ways in which prejudice has taken shape in the United States. He stated that he had seen whites in a midwestern state deliberately draw irregular lines around a school district, to exclude Indians, although the land on which the school stood had been given by an Indian. He asserted that he had seen a politically appointed white judge all but destroy the friendly efforts of whites and natives peacefully to work out their joint problems in an American West Indian dependency. Even today, in Alaska, he declared, one finds a prejudice against allowing natives to attend motion picture theaters with whites, and in another instance, white guests at a Negro school entertainment objected to sitting with them in the Negroes' own auditorium.

In a statement made after his election, Dr. Ryan said that the work of the Association will more and more depend upon careful study and research, supplemented by practical experience gained in a large number of regional conferences, and expressed in the work of the commissions.

The work of the IInter-Cultural Commission is just starting; and the co-operation with the International New Education Fellowship, under the leadership of Harold Rugg, promises to develop active individual and group activities.

Laurin Zilliacus of Helsingfors, head of the international organization, comes to New York city in June. With United States delegates, he will visit a conference in Toronto, and he will proceed to other conferences in Australia and New Zealand. In 1938, there will be a meeting in Hawaii.

The Inter-Cultural Commission will continue its work, said Mrs. Rachel Davis Dubois of New York city, along the line of cultural pluralism, the conscious and methodical process of emphasizing the contribution of minorities on the basis of conscious sharing of values.

The annual banquet last evening was the occasion of a tribute to William H. Kilpatrick, who is being retired this year by Teachers College, Columbia University, under the 65-year age limit. Boyd H. Bode of Ohio State University spoke of Dr. Kilpatrick's great contribution to education.

A number of overtures have been made to Dr. Kilpatrick by other universities, and the Progressive Education Association is endeavoring to enlist his services as editor of the Social Frontier and for a number of lectures.

Another guest at the dinner was Mrs. Marrietta Johnson of Fairhope, Ala., who has managed a series of experimental schools. Mrs. Johnson was nominated today as honorary vice-president of the association. In her speech, she said that war is evidence of arrested mental development, that self-consciousness is a form of insincerity, and that we should not promote students for learning any more than we pay them for eating.

World Politics

It is a failure of intelligence, said Eduard C. Lindeman of New York, that at the very moment that science and technology has brought the world closest together, there should be resort to violence to solve conflicts. Mr. Lindeman declared that the League of Nations has died because democratic political opportunity has ceased to function in Europe. It is still functioning in the United States, Scandinavia and to some extent in France, but its status in England is doubtful with the Labor Party submerged in the Baldwin regime.

Marjorie Shuler

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Scrapping of Spoils System Makes Fresh Gains in States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 27—Scrapping of the spoils system in two state governments so far this year by enactment of merit system laws, the first such acts approved by states since 1920, indicates that the rising popular revolt against patronage is getting results.

Thus, while Congress considers President Roosevelt's proposal to extend the federal civil service "upward, outward, and downward," states are swinging into action in their own domains. Arkansas and Tennessee have just written modern features into their laws, reports the Civil Service Assembly here.

Campaigns are under way for merit systems in a dozen other states, the assembly notes. Bills have been introduced in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota, according to the assembly. In Idaho, Maine and Nebraska bills are in preparation, and active interest is reported in Alabama, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Florida. Support of the merit system was pledged by at least 15 governors in their inaugural addresses. Eleven states now have civil service laws.

Some of New Features

Advocates of the merit system are particularly pleased with some of the modern features of the new acts. It is generally recognized that there are effective and ineffective merit systems. Civil service has been manipulated in the past so that it failed to check spoils politics. The new laws promise to be far more "spoils proof."

For one thing, Arkansas refused to put in veterans' preference and rigid residence requirements that proved damaging to civil service in the past, compelling civil service boards to put less fit people into positions either because they served their country in war or because they happened to be the only resident of some county qualified for a particular job.

This act provides also for development of a comprehensive personnel program, including a classification plan, a scientific recruiting system, employee training and a removal procedure that will protect competent employees against political favoritism yet will not "lock the back door" in favor of unfit workers. All these features are cited with approval by the Civil Service Assembly.

Tennessee also did well by its new law, the assembly notes. Employees now in service are not "blanketed in," that is, not assured of their jobs without examination. Those holding positions that will come under the classified service will take qualifying tests which, if passed, will give them regular status.

This state provided also opportunity for transfer of employees from one position to another, stimulating them to work for advancement. Another feature of its act is that providing for actual tests of employees during a six-months probationary period. In most civil service laws the probationary period is a mere form. In Tennessee, however, employees are automatically dismissed at the end of the six months unless they get a written recommendation from their department heads.

Why should civil service examinations be taken mainly by people who have time to loaf around post offices and public libraries and read the dull notices posted on their boards? California, which revised its civil service law a few years ago, asked itself this question and answered it by devising a new system of notification.

What California Did

Two of California's personnel technicians, William Brownrigg and Louis J. Kroeger, thinking over the defects of the old method of notification, reasoned that the thing to do was to reach out for recruits from the field of those already employed.

The first thing they did was to get up a mailing list. Citizens who signified an interest in government work were asked to note on cards their education, experience and interests. These cards were scanned by trained personnel technicians, who coded them for notification in all possible fields of talents.

Now, when an examination for a particular job is scheduled, the cards are sorted for potential candidates, and notices are mailed them. This system was put into effect in 1934, shortly after California revised its old civil service law by a constitutional amendment. It has worked well, California citizens report. Announcements of examinations are said to reach not only those on the regular list, but their friends and acquaintances interested in state employment. The list of prospective candidates now runs into thousands, and standards are, therefore, raised.

Inquiry at Annapolis Upholds Negro Dismissal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Secretary Claude A. Swanson announced Feb. 24, the academic boards of the Naval Academy at Annapolis had confirmed the action of executives in dismissing 135 midshipmen for scholastic deficiencies. The board investigated the dismissals by order of President Roosevelt after Representative Mitchell (D) of Illinois, Negro, protested that James Lee Johnson Jr., a Washington negro youth among the 135 dropped, was "railroaded."

Secretary Swanson told his press conference the action of the board was final so far as the Navy Department was concerned. He said he transmitted the board's report to President Roosevelt.

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France

(Continued from Page 1)

an opposition motion, proposing "the order of the day without confidence." The Popular Front, with an unchanged total, then voted the order of the day, signifying its renewed support of the Cabinet, 361 to 209.

Before the balloting Premier Blum threatened to carry the issue to the electorate if opposition to his Popular Front program compelled him to do so. Turning to the right of the Chamber with a broad smile he challenged his opponents:

"The day you are ready to go before the electors we are ready, too."

Pierre Etienne Flandin, once Premier of France, charged in a Rightist attack on the Government yesterday that Premier Blum was leading France to bankruptcy and dictatorship.

He insisted that M. Blum's financial program was aimed at control of exchanges and would alienate the United States and Great Britain, "on whose support you base your hope of peace."

Supporting M. Flandin was Camille Laurent, who charged that governmental policies were sapping a billion francs of French gold each week and that $10,000,000 of the precious metal had gone abroad on each of the last four days. His attack brought Finance Minister Vincent Auriol to his feet, with the counter charge:

"You got those figures from a high official of the Bank of France! That is treason! But you have been betrayed shamefully—those figures are absolutely false!"

M. Flandin charged the national credit was exhausted; that the Premier can find no lender and no Treasury bond buyers; that he is headed for inflation and control of the exchanges—"the policy of Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin."

Turning to M. Blum's majority in the Leftist benches, the former Premier decried "the sordid materialism of the masses."

The Leftists rose to their feet as one man in a storm of boos.

Seven Sentenced In Kansas City's Vote Fraud Cases

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 27 (AP)—Judge Merrill E. Otis meted out prison and jail sentences Feb. 25 to seven men convicted of vote theft conspiracy in the Government's punitive drive on election irregularities here last November.

"They, who would prevent citizens from casting the ballots of free men," said Judge Otis from the bench, "are as much the enemies of America as its foes in war."

Frank H. Adams, Republican precinct judge, and John A. Luteran, Democratic precinct captain, received three-year sentences to Leavenworth Penitentiary, the heaviest penalties.

John H. Drummond, Democratic captain, and Edson M. Walker, Democratic judge, were sentenced to two years at Leavenworth. Walker was convicted yesterday of attempting to suborn perjury in the case and will be sentenced again Saturday. Judge Otis said his penalties will not run concurrently.

Lorne E. Wells, Democratic judge, and Joe R. Wells were sentenced to the federal reformatory at El Reno, Okla., because of their comparative youth. Lorne Wells' sentence was two years; Joe Wells', a year and a day.

Leo B. Roach, a city patrolman assigned to election guard duty last November, was sentenced to six months in jail.

A year of probation was granted four women defendants who pleaded no defense and testified for the government.

Of the 75 election workers indicted in the last month, more than 60 await trial.

Hungarian Miners Abandon Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Feb. 26—The sit-down strike of Hungarian miners in Sünskirchen ended today when the workers gave up the struggle and came to the surface.

As the waters continued to rise, the hungry men, sitting in complete darkness hour after hour, began to lose courage. At last discipline broke. Two men managed to crawl by circuitous routes to the surface yesterday. Then followed 10 others, and during the night a group of 50 succeeded in breaking away.

In view of this tendency to weaken, the mine operators of the Austrian company informed the 210 men remaining underground that negotiations for a wage increase would be begun as soon as they evacuated the pit. The workers accepted, elevators were put in motion and the bedraggled men were brought to the surface. The long-idle pumps were set going and work is soon to be resumed.

Oslo Convention Revived in Move For Freer Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A move for freer trade among what are known as the low tariff countries of Europe is seen in efforts now being made to revive the Oslo Convention of 1930.

This convention was agreed to among Norway, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and Belgium, representing at that time about 10 per cent of the total world trade. It was an attempt to apply to themselves the free trade system which Britain finally gave up in the spring of 1932.

The results of the convention have not since then come up to expectations, and the present move is an endeavor to make them more real. Negotiations to this end have recently been begun between Dr. Hendrik Colijn, the Netherlands Prime Minister, and the Scandinavian countries.

Promises of Co-operation

A statement issued by the Norwegian Government recalls that it proposed in 1934 that the fundamentals of the Oslo Convention should be given wider application. "This proposal," the Norwegian Government continues, "did not receive the desired sympathy. The Government nevertheless adopted the proposal in its own practice and would like to see a treaty concluded for its wider application. The Government hopes, too, that the tariff walls between countries will be gradually lowered and in this connection will . . . readily co-operate in new discussions for creating a secure foundation for rational international trade."

The question was referred to recently in the Swedish Riksdag. Prof. Goesta Bagge, Conservative leader in the Second Chamber, said the happiest consequences might be expected to ensue if they followed up and supported by every means in their power the proposals made by Dr. Colijn.

In Belgium the scheme has also been received sympathetically, and J. A. N. Patijn, Netherlands Minister in Brussels, is understood to have had a favorable reception when he discussed the question in the Belgian Foreign Office.

Backed by Liberals

In Britain the Liberal Party has long been pressing for United Kingdom co-operation in this movement, but up to the present Mr. Baldwin's Government has seen difficulties in the way. These difficulties concern chiefly the effects which any such general agreement might have upon economic arrangements already entered into indivually with Empire and other countries. There is much sympathy, nevertheless, with the movement, of which it is generally thought that the last has by no means been heard.

Mr. Elwin Fisher, chairman of Barclay's Bank, Ltd., presiding at this year's annual meeting here of that important member of Britain's "Big Five" banking institutions, emphasized the question strongly. "The cause of a large part of the world's present difficulties," Mr. Fisher said, is uncertainty and fear for the future. . . . What is needed is undoubtedly freer intercourse between nations so that goods, money and people can move with reasonable ease from country to country."

Hitler Pledges Swiss Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 27—With Reichsführer Hitler's promise to respect the neutrality of Switzerland, the Führer has now given assurances as to the frontiers of all of Germany's neighbors except Czechoslovakia, commentators here observe today in connection with the announcement read in the Swiss Parliament yesterday.

The pointed omission of Czechoslovakia, it is declared, is because of her military alliance with the Soviets and the treatment of her German minority. It is emphasized that until Czechoslovakia falls into line with Germany's demands on these issues there is no hope of improvement in relations between the two countries.

Press Plays It Up

Meanwhile, the German press is making a great news play with Herr Hitler's statement read in the Swiss Parliament to the effect that the continued existence of Switzerland is a "European necessity," and "come what may, we shall at all times respect the inviolability and neutrality of Switzerland."

In the German view these words should finally dispel all rumors that Germany would ever contemplate marching through Switzerland and should once and for all end any doubts which may have existed anywhere regarding the National Socialist attitude toward its southern neighbor. Thus the new statement is regarded as a definite contribution to the further consolidation of peace.

Old Complaint Unanswered

Herr Hitler's statement, however, leaves untouched the Swiss complaint that the National Socialist Party program demands unity of all Germans on the basis of self-determining rights of the people. It is still uncertain whether the 3,000,000 German-speaking Swiss are to be regarded as being a part of Germany Irredenta—or that part of Germany that is unredeemed.

However that may be, the German press takes the view that now that Herr Hitler has spoken so plainly, Switzerland for its part has a corresponding duty of moral and spiritual neutrality toward the new Germany and its problems. This appears to mean that the Swiss press, hitherto critical, on the whole showed, in the German view, a friendlier understanding of what is going on in the Reich.

Florida 'Aids' California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — The good-natured rivalry between California and Florida to establish their claims as desirable winter resorts has given rise to many a laugh. In spite of conflicting claims to pre-eminence, people from the two states find it very easy to be good friends.

This good feeling between the two commonwealths makes it possible for citizens of both states to laugh at what happened recently when a Miami Beach press agent released to the newspapers some photographs of girls riding surfboards which were supposed to have been taken in Florida, but which actually originated in California.

How, it may be asked, did anyone ever discover that the picture was taken in California and not in Florida? Well, it was this way. A close look at the photograph revealed a range of hills (you might even call them mountains) in the background.

Now, Florida has lots of things, but it certainly has no mountains. Those who know the southern California shoreline were able to identify the photograph as having been taken off the beach at Venice. So A. G. Arnoll, secretary-manager of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, who was able to prove that the fatal snapshot was taken on the Pacific instead of the Atlantic, sent a telegram to Mayor F. Snedigar of Miami Beach, Fla., presenting convincing evidence of the mistake that had been made. Not that Californians really mind if Florida chooses to advertise their State. They only want credit where credit is due.

Motor Plates and Aid In Additional Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26—A supplemental budget totaling $4,453,958.87 was transmitted by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to the Legislature today. The total budget now stands at $370,009,748.36.

The principal item is for $3,425,000 to make possible compliance with the Federal Social Security Act. This provides aid for dependent children and blind persons.

Participation in the federal plan represented by this appropriation qualified the State for its share of funds made available for this purpose and relieves, in part, the financial burden of the localities.

Venus Hides Her Face

E. C. Slipher, Courtesy Lowell Observatory; By a Staff Artist

Venus, Not a Star, Is a Star

Top—Planet Has Its Phases Like the Moon, but of Great Range in Diameter. Bottom—The Brighter Venus Is the Smaller It Is in Appearance. Diagram Shows Its Phases

Venus, 'Queen of the Night,' Will So Reign During March

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The planet Venus has been star performer in the February drama of the skies, and will continue to hold the spotlight as queen of the night during March.

Visible for more than four hours as the brightest object in the heavens, Venus reached greatest eastern elongation on Feb. 5, but will continue to hold the post of "evening star" until it passes from view in mid-April to reappear from May to Nov. as a "morning star" on the opposite side of the sun.

Though often referred to as a "star" Venus is really a planet in the sun's family. Like the earth, moon, Jupiter and others, it shines only by reflected light. Heavy clouds pervade the planet's atmosphere continually, acting as a mirror and making it a very bright object. Yet while astronomers ordinarily appreciate brilliance, nevertheless, they wish Venus had fewer clouds so they might see the actual surface—just once.

In addition to being the brightest of the planets, Venus approaches closer to the earth than any other planet. Its orbit lies nearer the sun that the earth's and if it were in exactly the same plane as the earth's, then at every "new moon" phase of Venus we should see it crossing the sun's disk as a small black speck. Such "transits" are rare, however, the last occurring in 1882 and the next will take place in 2004.

Galileo in 1610 was the first to observe the phases of Venus, to notice that it exhibits the same quarter, half and fully illuminated disks to earth that the moon does. When it appears farthest east or west of us, it is at the half stage. It is actually brightest though, as it approaches the crescent shape, since it is then so much closer to the earth. At the "full" it is some 160,000,000 miles from the earth, on the other side of the sun, but in the "new" approaches within 25,000,000 miles.

Venus was a beautiful sight on Feb. 14 when it was close to the crescent moon and is expected to afford a similar spectacle again on March 15. The performance will not be repeated again for nearly two years.

Mars, the red planet, is now in Libra, rising about midnight. It is as bright as a first magnitude star. Jupiter is coming into good view in the morning sky and can be seen low in the southeast at sunrise. Mercury was visible for a few days a few degrees to the northeast.

President Seeks State Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's letter today to state governors urging enactment of state conservation laws to supplement the federal program follows:

My Dear Governor:

The dust storms and floods of the last few years have underscored the importance of programs to control soil erosion. I need not emphasize to you the seriousness of the problem and the desirability of our taking effective action, as a nation and in the several states, to conserve the soil as our basic asset. The nation that destroys its soil destroys itself.

In the Act of Congress approved April 27, 1935 (Public No. 46 of the Seventy-fourth Congress), the Federal Government, through the soil conservation service of the Department of Agriculture, initiated a broad program for the control of soil erosion. Demonstration work has been undertaken but much remains to be done. The conduct of isolated demonstration projects cannot control erosion adequately. Such work can only point the way.

The problem is further complicated by the fact that the failure to control erosion on some lands, particularly if such eroding lands are situated strategically at the heads of valleys or watersheds, can cause a washing and blowing of soil onto other lands, and make the control of erosion anywhere in the valley or watershed all the more difficult.

We are confronted with the fact that, for the problem to be adequately dealt with, the erodible land in every watershed must be brought under some form of control.

To supplement the federal programs, and safeguard their results, state legislation is needed. At the request of representatives from a number of states, and in co-operation with them, the Department of Agriculture has prepared a standard form of suitable state legislation for this purpose, generally referred to as the standard state soil conservation districts law.

The act provides for the organization of "soil conservation districts" as governmental subdivisions of the state to carry on projects for erosion control, and to enact into law land-use regulations concerning soil erosion after such regulations have been approved in a referendum. Such legislation is imperative to enable farmers to take the necessary co-operative action.

I am sending to you several copies of the standard state soil conservation districts law, with a memorandum summarizing its basic provisions. I hope that you will see fit to make the adoption of legislation along the lines of the standard act part of the agricultural program for your state.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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Walsh Aid Seen For Miss Perkins In Stand on Steel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—An important indication of how Congress might view the controversy between the steel industry and the Walsh-Healey Government contracts act if, as now seems possible, the question is referred back to Congress was provided here yesterday by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

Discussing the question at length in the Senate, he made two points.

First, he said, "There is no special emergency at the present time in connection with the building of naval ships."

Second, he cited many instances of abusive and illegal treatment of labor which he said had been uncovered incidental to administration of the Walsh-Healey Act, and which in his opinion more than justified both its enactment and its continued enforcement.

Because Senator Walsh is at one and the same time an author of the act in question and chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee and a "big navy" advocate, his stand was viewed as a more than normally significant endorsement of Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, for her refusal to grant an exemption to the steel industry under the act.

The Navy has protested Miss Perkins' refusal to grant the exemption without which there is danger of an early halt in the naval construction program. But the Labor Department is now strongly committed to the thesis that an exemption to steel would mean the virtual scrapping of the act.

Senator Walsh did not dwell at length on the immediate question of whether the steel industry is justified in refusing to accept navy contracts under the act. But he did indicate his conviction as to the importance and value of the act by stressing the conditions which have been uncovered by it.

Holding that "little or no publicity has been given to the benefits that have resulted from the enactment of this law," the Senator described in detail the following cases of abuses as samples of what he said was a much longer list:

WPA Dismissals Order Modified

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 — Modification of the dismissal program originally planned to eliminate 3200 positions from the staff of the Works Progress Administration in New York City was announced today with an explanation that Washington officials had granted a 10 per cent exemption to employees here. At administrative offices this was interpreted as saving jobs for 320 persons in the area.

While the announcement was made, organized groups of relief employees planned protests against the staff reductions and additional pay slashes for 16,000 others. The pay reductions are not to be affected by the recent exemption order, officials said.

Probably 10 days' notice of dismissal would be given to employees due to leave the staff, it was said, and officials added that the actual separation of employees from the Government's pay roll might not begin before the middle or end of next month. They called attention to April 15 as the date set for reorganization of the WPA staffs on the economy plan.

Queen Victoria's Bath Chair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—King George VI has presented to the Science Museum, Kensington, a number of carriages from the Royal Mews. They include one of the pony-drawn "bath chairs" used by Queen Victoria.

Youth of U. S. Held Entitled To Free Education and Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Five separate proposals on what the United States should do for its young people were presented at America's Town Meeting of the Air, under the auspices of the League for Political Education here last night, and were radiocast over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Those taking part included William W. Hinckley, chairman of the American Youth Congress; Patricia Wood, New York City debutante; Molly Yard, organization secretary of the American Student Union; Albert M. Lilienthal, president of the First Voters' League, and Homer P. Anderson, editor of the American Farm Youth.

Mr. Hinckley, organizer of a pilgrimage of 4000 young people who went to Washington to present President Roosevelt and Congress with a "Youth Act," saw government aid as the only practical solution to providing opportunities for the coming generation. But the "mud-pies" offered by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the "pin-money" doled out by the National Youth Administration would not be sufficient to meet the issue, he said.

"We need another Homestead Act, so that youth can help itself and help build a better America," he declared. "The 'American Youth Act' must be passed, to achieve again the rights of every American youth to a job and a chance to go to school. It is the Homestead Act of 1937, opening up new frontiers in the form of federal scholarships, public work projects and vocational guidance and training."

Subsidy Questioned

Miss Wood disagreed sharply with Mr. Hinckley, holding that instead of being troubled with what they could expect from the nation, America's young people should be more concerned with how much they could give. The issue, therefore, according to Miss Wood, was, "Shall America subsidize its youth?" She was quite certain it should not.

"If this country's greatness is to be preserved, our youth must continue to be reared in the American tradition of self-reliance, self-respect and personal responsibility," she averred. "If we are trained to expect special benefits from Washington; merely because of our tender years, a spirit of dependence will be created in us which bodes ill for the future.

"Let us remember that the majority of the young men and women of America are still unregimented, still unorganized, still without uniforms, still free from the dictation necessary for mass demonstration, and are still ambitious, still energetic, and still inspired with the vision of youth."

Miss Molly Yard, a Swarthmore College graduate, added up all the requirements of American youth and arrived at the non-arithmetical total —"a job." The nation, she declared, just had to see to it that its young people had work.

But since the youths presumably represented by Miss Yard wanted "the security of not having to live under the capitalist system with its periodic depressions destroying our lives," the present American Government was insufficient, and a co-operative commonwealth would be required.

From Alfred Lilienthal, a Columbia University law student who last year organized the "Landon-for-President First Voters' League," came the proposal that existing machinery of society offered much hope of benefit to youths, if they would dig away to improve it. Civil service could be extended to give young people an opportunity to improve the agencies of government, and toss out grafting politicians, Mr. Lilienthal suggested. He thought that the educational system might need overhauling, to make it more effective in training people for jobs.

"Nothing is really worth while unless we have to scrap to get it," he declared. "Short cuts and utopias all too often lead up blind alleys."

Vocational Agriculture

"Acting as a liaison between industry and the people, the Federal Government also can disseminate information concerning the availability of jobs," Mr. Lilienthal continued. "Reports can be published pointing out new fields for business and experimentation, encouraging industry, rather than bludgeoning it, to expand and thus create jobs. And industry itself ought to co-operate by extending apprenticeships as far as possible, and doing all it can otherwise to give employment to youth; for it must realize that upon the contentment of youth rests the progress and natural development of the capitalistic system."

Confining discussion to the problem of boys and girls on the farm, Mr. Anderson proposed that some assistance be given to young people to encourage the ownership of land and livestock. He thought the Federal Land Banks might help young farmers to get started.

"I am optimistic, but have no panacea," he said. "The farm youths are not going to make a march on Washington, and they are not going to hold sit-down strikes. We have a program—vocational agriculture—tried and successful. I propose more of that program, not a new one. If any program destined for American youth justified government subsidy, vocational agriculture does. I plead for its extension and support by the people of America—to bring to the youth of today the same opportunities that the limitless frontier offered the youth of yesterday."

'Visible' Taxation Urged for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Substitution of visible taxation for invisible taxation and borrowing and the rearrangement of administration of highways and waterways so that revenues from them would provide maintenance and a proper service of capital investment, were suggestions made by Sir Edward Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an address before the Canadian Club.

Sir Edward advocated intelligent immigration and land settlement, which, he said, should increase the population by a million. This population would have at its disposal natural resources adequate to justify a high standard of living, he continued.

"We feel we can waste if we can afford it," said Sir Edward. "Canada cannot afford to waste even if for the moment it can meet its bills or pay its losses. What a depression does is to expose our economic waste and our unsound policies. What prosperity does is to cover up both. Economic waste may continue even if it is concealed by our revenues," he concluded.

New South Wales Miners Strike Against Machines

SYDNEY, N. S. W—Feb. 26 (AP)—Thirty miners, armed with dynamite, barricaded themselves in the North Wallarah colliery near Newcastle today in a stay-in strike, protesting introduction of coal-cutting machinery.

The men entrenched themselves behind an electrified barricade and declared that they would hold the mine until an agreement barring the machinery was made.

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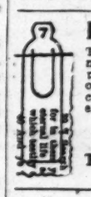

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Open Shop Labor Policy Stake In Douglas Aircraft Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 27 (AP)—A Douglas Aircraft corporation announcement it would resume strike-halted operations next week was challenged today by William Busick, union organizer.

Mr. Busick said with the sit-down strikers out of jail they would throw a "concrete wall" of pickets about the plant, world's largest of its kind.

The strikers, who held possession for three days before their surrender Thursday to more than 300 armed officers, were released late last night on their own recognizance.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26—Looming behind the Douglas Aircraft corporation labor dispute is the specter of a costly strike over labor policy in this county, the world's largest aircraft-production center.

Whether or not the several aircraft factories will retain the open shop policy, traditional to southern California industry, is the question aroused by some 200 Douglas workers who took possession of the world's largest plant in "sit-down" fashion on Feb. 23, forcing more than 5000 fellow workers, who disdained to join the sit-down demonstration on the first day, to drift home at lunch-time.

Although common in the aim that the aircraft industry must be unionized, two unions are opposing each other in the battle for control of bargaining power. One is the United Automobile Workers, affiliate of John L. Lewis' Committee on Industrial Organization and protagonist in the recent General Motors strike.

The other is the American Federation of Labor affiliate, the International Association of Machinists, which was assigned by the parent body some time ago the general territory of aircraft.

The Feb. 23 incident was the first in the history of aviation in this area to shut down a factory because of labor disorder. Apparently exultant over automobile strike results, the U. A. W. aircraft division manipulated the demonstration at the Douglas plant by making protests to the local office of the National Labor Relations Board on employee discharges, assertedly on the basis of U. A. W. U. agitation.

T. C. McMahon, Douglas secretary, ordered the cessation of work when he found "200 workers, mostly of the apprentice grades," parading through his factory voicing demands for higher pay through unionization. He declared that the "strike" was not a real strike "because no demands had been made by a workers' committee on our management and therefore the management had not refused any demands."

The National Labor Relations Board executive here, Dr. Towne Nylander, reported that two days before the demonstration U. A. W. grievances had been heard by his office and the Douglas attorney had been notified of the situation. Meanwhile, his board continued its routine of investigating whether it had jurisdiction, and if so, to determine the merits of the case.

Secretary McMahon declared the notification of the attorney was not in the form of a demand for higher wages or recognition. He said that of the 5600 Douglas employees, approximately 3000 are members of the Douglas Employees' Association, Inc., a so-called company union. He added that he did not know how many, if any, of these were also members of A. F. of L. or U. A. W. affiliates.

In any event, he said there has never been a major wage dispute in the history of the plant and there has been no request for collective bargaining representation by any group.

This same claim of peace in labor relations is echoed by spokesmen of other major airplane factories in the production capital.

Harvey Tafe, assistant to the president of the General Motors aircraft subsidiary, North American Aviation corporation, declared 1200 men are at work on a backlog of $7,000,000 in orders. He said there is no company union similar to the Douglas set-up, there has been no labor disorder and there is no expectancy on the part of his company that the Douglas dispute will spread.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, through a spokesman at its Burbank factory, where it has been situated since 1932, reported that its 1500 workers are engaged in turning out $3,000,000 in ships without any form of union.

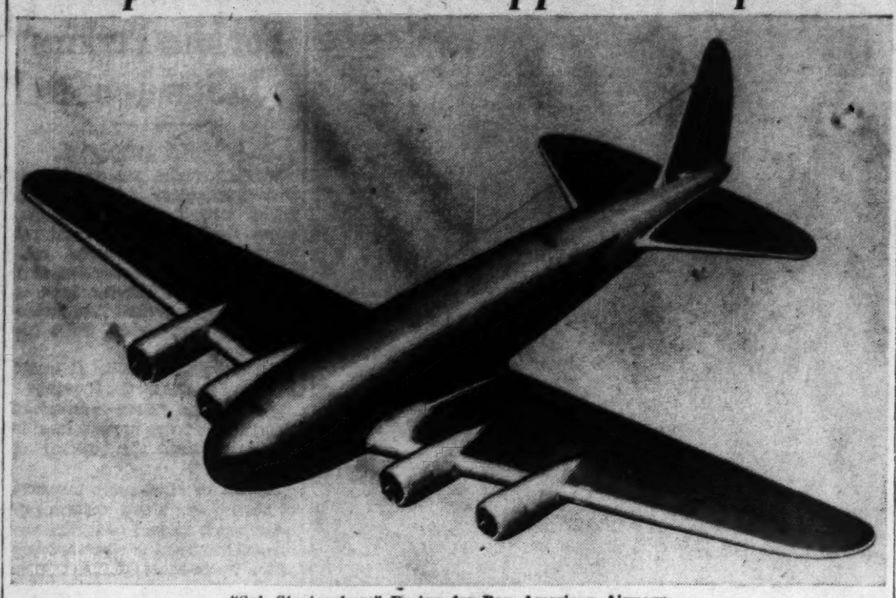
L. B. Cameron of Vultee Corporation, the Cord-owned subsidiary of Aviation Manufacturing Company, reported that 400 men are at work in the Downey factory with no evidence of dissatisfaction in the past or present.

Battle lines between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. were drawn late last year when the local Central Labor Council, composed of William Green supporters, was practically ignored by U. A. W. organizers descending on this area to unionize local automobile assembly plants. No collective bargaining victories had been reported by the U. A. W. when it decided to concentrate on the aircraft industry.

Aside from the tangent contracts between these two differing groups in the recent maritime strike and the more recent teamsters' crisis at San Pedro, in Los Angeles Harbor, observers declare the aircraft situation offers the first scene for a major clash between them.

It is expected by some that an election may be called to determine how many are members of each organization, and until an impartial poll is taken, probably under the good offices of the National Labor Relations Board, the representation claims will be fodder for dispute.

Super-Plane for the Upper Atmosphere



"Sub-Stratosphere" Design for Pan American Airways

The Plane, With Dimensions Like Those of Clippers, Is Planned With Sealed Cabins for Altitudes of Four or Five Miles. It Would Have a Range of 4000 Miles

Airship Is Called Safest Method Of Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 27—The airship is the only form of transportation ever devised with a perfect record of passenger safety, according to Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, commandant of the Lakehurst (N. J.) Naval Air Station, who is considered the leading American authority on lighter-than-air craft.

Commercial lighter - than - air craft have carried 300,000 passengers without a single one of them being even scratched, Commander Rosendahl told the Kiwanis Club here on Thursday. The Shenandoah and the Akron disasters were in the army and navy, rather than in the passenger-carrying service, he stressed, and resulted from causes now understood and which could be prevented.

The ocean transportation of the future, he held, would be divided between airship, airplane, and steamship.

"The steamer apparently will always be useful to carry the mails and the heavier, slower freights," he continued. "The fast plane will take only moderate loads as a high-priced, high-speed, special delivery service. The airship will be the carrier with range and capacity for enormous payloads, much slower than the plane, but three times as fast as the steamship.

"There is a place for each type of aircraft; but try to make the airship do the work of the plane, or vice versa, and you'll have trouble."

Commander Rosendahl recalled that the trans-Pacific "clipper" airplanes take six days to Manila, flying only by day.

"Beside their required capacity for six passengers and mail they can carry less than a ton of cargo," he said. "The Hindenburg can fly the same route, non-stop, in four days with 50 passengers and 10 tons of paying freight. It would take 15 'clippers' to do the same job, taking two days longer. The airship always will be a longer range carrier, but in the middle speed class."

New York to London in Night By 'Sub-Stratosphere' Planes

By the Aviation Editor
of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Trans-oceanic "sub-stratosphere" air travel making it literally possible to go from New York to London overnight is practically within the realm of accomplishment by the specifications of two new "stratosphere type" transport land planes which Pan American Airways has developed with the Boeing company of Seattle and which may be ordered built soon, the company announced today.

These giant four-engined craft are designed for use in the thin "upper air track," four or five miles above the earth's surface, and will have "pressure" cabins designed to give at those heights the slightly lowered air pressure now existing at present flight levels of from 8000 to 12,000 feet and which is not considered harmful.

A special air-conditioning system built into the plane will, in other words, maintain a pressure of six pounds a square inch in the stratosphere plane's cabin, nearly half the normal air pressure of 15 pounds a square inch on the human system. At the present levels of 10 to 20 thousand feet at which air pilots cross the Rockies or the Andes passengers have no need of extra oxygen, though on Andes flights it is available if needed.

Range of 4000 Miles

The Boeing Pan-American plane has a range of 4000 miles, obviously enough for a direct flight from the United States to Europe without intermediate stops, and places the United States in a position to be able to bargain directly with Continental European nations for landing rights. The British - American trans-oceanic plans, it is understood, have temporary halted owing to what is said to be Canada's insistence upon Montreal as a terminal for the trans-Atlantic line.

It is learned, however, from reliable sources that the British-Canadian and British - American trans-Atlantic services could go along side by side. England is, of course, interested in a trans-Atlantic service to Canada as a part of her vast "empire" scheme. Pan American, representing the United States, has asked for certain landing rights on English, Irish and Canadian territory, aside from England's agreements with her own dominions.

The land-to-land distance from the United States to Europe is 3000 miles, leaving 1000 miles range in the plane for bucking head winds on the westbound journey, from Europe to the United States, or in case of motor failure. Ample margin is also secured by the fact that the new plane will be able to fly on only two of its four 1250-horsepower Wright motors.

Comparable to Clippers

The new stratosphere plane, which compares roughly in size to the "clipper" flying boats of Pan American on the Pacific or its South American "clippers," will carry 32 passengers in daytime service, with sleeping accomodations for 18 passengers in berths and eight luxurious sleeping chairs.

The baggage and mail load on the stratosphere plane will be 4000 pounds, or equal to the entire "pay" load, both passengers and express, carried on a typical Douglas now used in domsetic trans-continental services in the United States. This 4000-pound load is carried in addition, therefore, to the list of 32 passengers.

Land-plane operation across the Atlantic Ocean is considered relatively safe, due to the fact that the chances of engine failure are growing mathematically less plus the added margin of flight on two engines. Furthermore, an Atlantic flight goes from one land mass to another, whereas Pacific Ocean operation is essentially all-water, necessitating the use of flying boats.

Pan American, incidentally, has ordered six new larger flying boats from Boeing for its trans-Pacific service. Passenger business on trans-Pacific service is in such a state of prosperity that, reservations, it is understood, now must be made at least 30 days in advance.

Sit-Down Upheld As Property Right By Union Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 27—The sit-down strike properly comes within the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment as it relates to "due process," according to an interpretation by Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America. He holds that a job is a property right and may be defended by this new strike weapon that organized labor has taken in hand.

The day is not far distant when the legislatures and the courts will recognize the right of the worker to protect his job by occupying his place of employment, he told a mass meeting of workers at Laurel Garden here last night.

Assails Hoffman

At the same time he revealed the attitude of organized labor as represented by him toward Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, who has placed a ban on the sit-down strike in New Jersey. He saw a "probability" that things were going to change in this country and when the change came, it would "be just too bad" for the New Jersey Governor.

"Where was Governor Hoffman when industry was on a sit-down strike against labor?" he asked. "Where was he when the United States Supreme Court was on a sit-down strike against the rights of the workers? There was a time when Governor Hoffman would have fitted into the picture."

The union leader was greeted by prolonged applause during and following his criticism of Governor Hoffman's labor stand and when he called him a "corporation governor" who was "afraid of the sit-down strike because it was effective."

Dscribes Labor Gains

Mr. Martin's interpretation of the right of workers to occupy the property of their employers during labor disputes was contained in a formal statement issued before his address and parts of which were used by him in his speech to justify his legal arguments. He described briefly the long campaign for the right of workers to organize and demand better wages and held that the sit-down strike came through revolutionary development after rights previously won. It followed, he held, that the sit-down strike was therefore "a strike."

"What is the difference if a man sits down inside or outside?" he asked. "If he sits down inside, the employer can't run in strike-breakers. The workers are safe behind stone walls and the sit-down strike is more comfortable for the workers."

Julius Emspak, national secretary of the United Electrical and Radio Workers and chairman of the New Jersey Council for Industrial Organization, presided.

'Stay-In' Strike To Prevent 'Sit-Down'

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb. 27 (AP)—A "stay-in" to prevent a "sit-down"—something new in labor disputes—was under way here last night with about 300 employees of the Eagle Ottawa Leather Company participating.

The group is doing its regular work, then remaining inside the plant for fear, they said, that other employees, possibly sympathetic with the Committee for Industrial Organization, would strike and barricade the factory.

Samuel Robbins, leader of the "stay-in" group, said they belong to the International Leather Workers' Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

"We have nothing to gain from C. I. O. organization here and we have taken steps to make certain that our jobs will not be jeopardized," Mr. Robbins announced.

He said the 300 men and women occupying the plant, which employs 600 persons, plan to work as usual during the day and stay in the plant at night until they consider the danger of a strike is past.

Green Reports Increase Of 1,000,000 in Jobless

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor estimated today that the unemployed totaled 10,041,000 last month, an increase of 1,001,000 over December.

William Green, president of the federation, said the figures emphasized "the failure of industry to provide a living income for its workers."

Ohio Cities Would End Commission Rate Fixing

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 27 (AP)—Representatives of 17 northeastern Ohio cities, seeking lower gas rates, heard a resolution Feb. 24 proposing abolition of the State Public Utilities Commission's power over gas rates, then voted to refer it to their respective city councils for consideration.

The delegates, called together for a "council of war" in securing gas rates from the East Ohio Gas Company, attacked the commission's recent decision fixing the price in Akron at an average of 62.35 cents per thousand feet and said it presaged higher rates in other cities.

A committee was appointed to investigate availability of a natural gas supply from Appalachian or Texas fields at a price justifying municipal ownership of gas distribution systems.

Old Masonic Tools Used At Alexandria, Va., Rites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 26—The cornerstone of Alexandria's new library building, the gift of Dr. and Mrs. Robert South Barrett, was laid Monday at ceremonies conducted by officers of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Masons. Prized Masonic tools owned by the lodge, which were used to lay the cornerstone of the United States Capitol, were brought out of safekeeping for use in Monday's exercises. A. Slater Lamond, worshipful master of the lodge, conducted the ceremony.

President May Stump U. S. To Push Supreme Court Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Act; a challenge of the validity of the Washington state minimum wage case; a plea for rehearing in the New York unemployment insurance case.

In all these cases, it will be seen that a labor issue is at stake. Hence organized labor, in both its wings, is supporting the President's proposal. Moreover, the court's decision last June in the final case—the New York case—prompted Senator William E. Borah's constitutional amendment proposal this week to limit the court's power to curb state action under the "due process" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Ohio Splits on Court

In the Senate, the lines are ever drawn more sharply. Today the two Ohio Senators, Vic Donahey and Robert J. Bulkley, took different sides of the fence. Senator Donahey in effect opposes the President's plan; Senator Bulkley favors it.

Senator Donahey said: "This entire controversy vitally affects the judiciary, a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and should be referred to the people—the source of all political power. The Constitution is the foundation of our Government. The fathers builded the community temple and placed it in our hands for safekeeping. It is our solemn duty to place it in the hands of those who follow us, enlarged, of course, but politically unprofaned."

Senator Bulkley said that opponents should frankly "take the position which they are really supporting—that of unqualified judicial supremacy." He pointed out that the Constitution does not provide that the Supreme Court may pass on the validity of an act of Congress, and added: "How then did the Supreme Court get the right to be the final arbiter of an act of Congress? It simply asserted it . . . we are trying to check the Supreme Court in doing what itself has held it has no right to do."

Senators on both sides of the controversy are scheduled for steady radio speaking next week. Opposition leaders say one or two Senators not hitherto committed would come out on their side in the next few days. The number publicly pledged to oppose are 33, and leaders claim nine more are privately committed. Openly declared proponents are 26, with over a dozen leaning in their direction.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, taking due note of President Roosevelt's March 9 radiocast, has shifted the opening day of their hearings to March 10.

The thousands of pink, blue, and green protest slips against enlargement of the court that have been deluging members of Congress were traced today to the Rev. Gerald B. Winrod, proprietor of a non-denominational printing plant and publication at Wichita, Kan. A possible inquiry into the origin of the slips is being studied. Administration leaders would welcome any chance to show that opposition is being artificially stimulated.

Virginia Bar Associations Oppose President on Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 27—A resolution opposing the enactment by the Congress of "any law, having for its purpose the subordination of the judicial branch of our Government to the Executive," and favoring amendments to the Constitution when needed by "the method prescribed therein," was adopted by the Roanoke Bar Association.

The resolution was introduced by Holman Willis, former state senator, who spoke in opposition to the proposal advanced by President Roosevelt regarding the Supreme Court.

The Lynchburg Bar Association is on record as opposed to President Roosevelt's suggested changes in the membership of the Supreme Court of the United States and lesser federal courts.

Terming the President's plan "inadvisable and unnecessary," the association voted, 26 to 7, to adopt a resolution and send copies of it to Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd and to Representative Clifton A. Woodrum and other Virginia representatives.

The Ohio County, West Virginia Bar Association voted, 52 to 4, against President Roosevelt's proposal to increase the membership of the Supreme Court.

Patriotic Order Head Hits Court Proposal

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Messmore Kendall, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution, announced last night that he was sending letters condemning President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposals to chapters throughout the nation. Mr. Kendall, addressing the New York chapter, said agitation for change in the Supreme Court had bred "disrespect where only respect is due."

He also assailed John L. Lewis for his request that President Roosevelt intervene in labor's behalf during the recent General Motors strike.

"I don't think George Washington would have liked John L. Lewis," Mr. Kendall declared. "It was like him (Lewis) to call on the President to make good on a bargain made before the election."

Convict's 'Trip' Protested

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 27 (AP)—Circuit Judge George W. Sample said today he had protested to the state parole commissioner against a visit Brent Dunn, life-term convict in the state prison of southern Michigan, recently made to Dexter, Ky. Dunn was permitted to leave because his father was reported in a critical condition. He made the trip in custody of his brother, who was sworn in as a special deputy.

Guard Fliers Killed

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (AP)—Two Illinois National Guard aviators were killed today, Chicago police reported, in a crash in their thirty-third observation squadron training ship shortly after taking off from the municipal field.

Cleveland Bank Robbed

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27 (AP)—Four men held up the Lorain Street National Bank in Cleveland's West Side today. They escaped with "at least $25,000," Edward Ritenower, teller, said.

Child's Body Found

LA PLATA, Argentina, Feb. 27 (AP)—Baby Eugenio Peyrera Iraola, kidnaped son of great Argentine wealth, has been found dead, police announced today.

C. I. O. Union Reports Gains in New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 27—Strong membership gains by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, have been made among workers employed by the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydocks Company at Kearny, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, according to an announcement by John Green, national president of the union, today.

The announcement comes while one of the most intensive programs in the history of the state is on to organize workers in New Jersey into unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, which was seen as having grown perceptibly in the state since Gov. Harold G. Hoffman came out so strongly against the "sit-down" strike weapon.

Radio Poll Learns 70 P. C. of Citizens Against Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Widespread and powerful opposition to President Roosevelt's proposals for changes in the federal judiciary was reported by America's Town Meeting of the Air today, following a nationwide survey. It showed a ratio of 70 per cent against and 30 per cent for.

The major line-up against change in the Supreme Court set-up came from six states—California, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, from which two thirds of the opposition was registered.

The survey was made by radio, the question asked being, "Should the President's proposals regarding the Supreme Court be adopted?"

Answering letters were received from 12,387 individuals in 46 states up to today, the announcement says. Out of the total, 3657 voiced opposition to the President's recommendations to Congress, while 3730 were in favor of them.

Two Zeppelins Share 1937 Atlantic Trips

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN (AP) — The The Zeppelin Company's transocean schedule for the year 1937 will begin with a voyage of the Hindenburg to Rio Janeiro March 3.

When the new LZ 130 is placed in service by the end of the year, the average time of the passage between Germany and Brazil will be reduced to 90 hours.

Until the new Rhine-Main airport at Frankfurt-on-Main is fully competed, these sailings will start from Friedrichshafen.

Services to North America will be from Frankfurt-on-Main. The first departure of the Hindenburg for Lakehurst is set for May 3; the next for May 11, and from then on in 10-day intervals; from August on every Friday.

Ban on Sit-Down Strikes Sought in Maryland Bill

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 27 (AP)—Legislation introduced in the Maryland General Assembly Feb. 23 would outlaw "sit-down" strikes in this state. The bill, introduced by Lawrence F. Appel of Baltimore, makes it unlawful for employees to remain on the property of an employer after being given legal notice to leave.

Any corporation, association or organization responsible for such "illegal occupation of private property" would be held financially liable for loss of revenue or damage inflicted by the occupation of the premises. Mr. Appel said the bill was introduced at the request of a group of employees of two General Motors plants in Baltimore.

Earle Signs Gettysburg Peace Memorial Bills

HARRISBURG, Penna., Feb. 27 (AP)—The office of Gov. George H. Earle announced Feb. 26 he signed two bills providing for an "eternal light peace memorial" on the Gettysburg battlefield.

One of the bills created a fund to receive contributions for the memorial and the other authorized its construction. An appropriation of the $5000 was made at Pennsylvania's contribution.

The memorial will be dedicated to all persons who fought at Gettysburg and is to be finished before a reunion of Confederate and Union veterans as part of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle next year.

States See Help in Borah Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 27—The importance of organized, centrally directed interstate co-operation as an aid to solution of many of the nation's social and economic problems without federal action, looms larger, it is declared here, in the light of the proposal by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho for a constitutional amendment to give the states exclusive rights to deal with such matters.

Without co-ordination and uniformity, it is argued, individual state action on any problem common to them all and therefore of national interest would not only fail to provide a national solution as would federal legislation, but would leave inequalities and confusion among the states and nullify the efforts of each.

Interstate co-operation, on a national basis, under the guidance of such an organization as the Council of State Governments here, could fill in this gap, it is held, and aid in establishing what, in effect, might be a uniform national policy, built on individual state authority. And as Senator Borah points out, such an arrangement wouldn't be susceptible to Supreme Court upsets.

Proponents of interstate co-operation admit that it is not a panacea, though, and that its ultimate effectiveness would depend on whether the isues involved were of such unquestionably national or widely common interest as to assure the co-operation and compliance of all states, at least all those directly concerned.

Even in matters not of nation-wide interest, formal co-operation between those states concerned would, it is argued, provide the desired regional uniformity, and avoid interstate competition.

In any event the significance of the theory of interstate co-operation on a planned basis is brought sharply to the fore by Senator Borah's proposal, it is pointed out here among workers in the field of state government.

Other current developments such as the Ohio River flood have provided also demonstrations of the possibilities of the co-operation idea. An interstate commission on the Ohio River Basin, representing nine states, already is at work co-ordinating state action on flood control, and in turn affecting co-operation between these states as a whole and the Government. This, like the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, illustrates a phase, it is noted, of how the theory is applied to regional problems.

Previously a number of states in the East and South had arranged interstate compacts for the purpose of establishing uniform legislation on labor matters. Other states have compacts or agreements on subjects ranging from crime to milk control.

Two years ago only two states, New Jersey and Colorado, 2000 miles apart, had interstate co-operation commissions. Today there are 17 and it is expected that with 42 state legislatures now in session the end of the year will find at least 10 more established.

These commissions function under the secretariat of the Council of State Governments here, of which Henry W. Toll, former Colorado legislator, is executive director.

The experiences of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Co-operation reveal something of the scope of the work. The commission's subcommittees have discussed with groups from other states legislation on crime, water resources, highway safety, motor vehicle regulation, parks, social security, conservation, transient relief, milk control, agriculture, labor, taxes, liquor, banking, real estate, and insurance.

All four measures recommended by the Interstate Commission on Crime have been passed in the New York Legislature. New Jersey, Connecticut and New York have formed a compact to deal with pollution of waters in and about New York harbor.

Twelve industrial states in the Middle West are attempting to establish some uniformity in labor legislation and eliminate costly interstate industrial competition, through the conference method, by which representatives of each state combine in recommending legislation for any one or more states in which a need is seen, or in which the subject is being considered.

'Public Rat No. 1' Indicted

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 27 (AP)—The Westchester County grand jury yesterday indicted Merle Vandenbush, 29, so-called "public rat No. 1," and his two companions in the $17,816 hold-up of a bank at Katonah, N. Y., for robbery in the first degree.

Chemical Society Honors Marshall For Research Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Western New York's section of the American Chemical Society yesterday awarded its Jacob F. Schoellkopf Medal for 1937 to James G. Marshall, superintendent of the Niagara and Welland plants of the Union Carbide Company "as a tribute to his notable technical contributions to the calcium carbide industry."

Because of the rapid expansion of the industry in the late nineties, mechanized conveying of the furnace mixture of lime and coke became imperative. His invention of a successful drag conveyor adapted to abrasive materials completely solved the technical difficulties.

"Naturally inventive of mind," reads the award, "he has been an inspiring factor in the industry's continued growth and advancement. Engineer, inventor, executive and humanitarian—his life and achievements show an almost perfect fusion of engineering and idealism working for the common good." The medal was established in 1931 and rewards outstanding achievements in industrial chemical research in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls territory.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Young China at School in Villages of Tinghsien

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Pix

In Tinghsien, About Six Hours' Train Ride From Peiping, Every Village Has Its Own School, and Many of These Schools Take Care of Some 200 Children Under One Teacher. This Is Managed by Using the Older Children as Teachers' Helpers, a Method the More Easily Accepted in China Because of the Child's Willingness to Look Up to an Older Brother or Sister and Because All So Highly Prize Education. Upper Left—Recess or Play Time in the School Yard. Upper Right—Instruction in Writing. Pupils Holding the Blackboard on Their Knees. The Class Is Being Held Outdoors to Capture the Welcome North China Sunshine. Below—Forming in Line Is as Familiar to These Little School Children as It Is to Their Brothers and Sisters Across the Seas in Villages of the United States

Behind a Chinese School Wall

Are Big Classes Eager for the Rich Prize of Learning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Studying Chinese elementary schools is very easy, as guests are welcome. It is very interesting because there is such a great variety. In the cities one may find a Dalton School, or a rigidly graded regimented school such as were many American schools 30 years ago. Or there may be a resemblance to a school picked at random from any small town of the Middle West today. On the other hand, it may be modeled after Lincoln School, New York City, or may be cast in the old Chinese mold, with the students memorizing and reciting the Classics.

Such diversity is the natural result of the efforts of various Chinese educators to meet, or to fight against, the demand for "modern" schools. Most of the public elementary schools in the cities are more or less alike, somewhat like the Midwest American school mentioned above, with a touch of militaristic marchings and regimentation of the Japanese public schools.

Visiting the Village Schools

But it is in the village schools that the real interest lies, for such a great proportion of the population is rural, and the village schools are the greatest force for the shaping of China's citizens of the morrow. Here too there is great variety in settings, equipment, methods and goals.

Several years ago when a group of us decided on a three weeks' tramping trip through the mountains west of Peiping for our vacation, we meant just that—a real vacation in the literal sense of vacant as to mind, with much exercise as to body. But it was interesting to see how the geologist could not help studying the strata as we climbed mountain passes, how the business man lingered at the public markets and small shops, how the journalist hunted for papers and read all the signs on the all-important village bulletin boards. So I, without intent at the start, always seemed to gravitate to the village school.

Outdoor Classes

The twenty mountain towns and hamlets visited boasted seventeen schools. These ranged from a single room where an old-fashioned teacher heard his six pupils recite passages from the Classics (often without understanding the meaning) to a new, many-roomed school with a library and a volley-ball intramural schedule and a fledgling laboratory. But most of them were neither so big nor so little, so good nor so bad, according to the point of view of the beholder.

This generalization is true of all the village schools I have seen in China—they are pleasant places. Often, perhaps usually, the school had a preferred location, with good drainage, and plenty of exposure to the sun. This latter is a very practical matter in North China where the winter days are cloudless and the sunshine goes far to furnish the heating necessary for the hours of school. In many of the villages the schools have no other source of warmth. The pupils, unused to heated houses, are dressed very warmly in thick padded garments. So the classes meet outdoors, in the sun, and protected from the north wind by the building or an earthen wall. Every school had a hard-packed earth courtyard, usually enclosed entirely by the building and the wall. Each child had a stool, a book, a pencil—there was the classroom all furnished. Between classes the children play, and talk together, in this courtyard. It is not used after school, as the children all hurry home to help with the family work.

The teacher is the center. It is a heart-warming thing to be a teacher in a country which respects years as highly as if they were always accompanied by added wisdom. It is an honorable profession in a country which respects the printed and the written word and all those who can read, and, even more, write and compose those words. So the teacher assumes respect as he does the air he breathes. This means that the problems of discipline are at the minimum (although not entirely lacking).

Children Are Eager to Learn

Some of the teachers are graduates of county high schools, some have had a little normal work. On the other hand, one man with a family told me he was a success as a teacher and asked if I could get him a job at a university in Peiping. He had had five years of elementary school work, with no geography, but he did seem to have an unusual faculty for passing what he did have on to his pupils in the tiny school where he taught, with its three grades. He was, of course, the exception which occurs in almost any grouping of the genus homo. Most of these village school masters are earnest, respectable and respected, modest and self-reliant—and likable.

But best of all are the pupils. They are good, not because they have to be, not because they have no sense of fun, not because they have no inclination toward mischief, but because the opportunity to learn to read and write is a great privilege which all, most, or many of their immediate families have not had. They are eager to get all they can, and for a most practical reason. They want to make the most possible of themselves, for themselves and for the honor and support of their families. Often the desire is so intense on the part of the parents that their children shall have better things than they, that they work with the most unflagging energy so as to spare the young hands for the holding of pens and books.

Method of Using Pupil Assistants

Sometimes the village school with its one teacher is called upon to instruct 200 earnest young seekers after learning. How can one man (and it is generally a man) teach 200? By the method used to such good effect in the village schools of Tinghsien, the model county developing so amazingly under the direction of Dr. James Y. C. Yen and his colleagues of the Mass Education Movement. The pupils, except those of the beginning class, are the assistant teachers. Often one will see an eight-year-old explaining the second grade arithmetic lesson to a group of seven-year-olds. How these older ones study to be sure they know it well enough to explain to the younger! How thoroughly they have learned it by the time they have taught it to others!

"Will the younger ones listen?" They will, and do. "Will they behave?" They do and will. An older brother and an older sister are exalted and respected folk. When a friend of her father's came to the girl's home, did he not honor the small daughter by addressing her as "Honorable little Older Sister"? When the son of the village elder came back from four years at the high school in the county seat, didn't he meet the small boy on the path and enquire, "How are you, my small Older Brother?" What may happen when a great nation, full of Older Brothers and Older Sisters, begins to center its thoughts on the education of the millions of small, eager, respectful, knowledge-hungry young persons who call themselves their "unworthy small younger brothers and younger sisters."

MARY ROOKER NASH

An Only Child Learns to Share With Others

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey

Dear Parents-of-One-Child:

Articles in the Parent Column concerning "only" children interest me immensely and have given me several ideas to work with in handling my own "only" child. Because I enjoy the Parent Column and appreciate the good it must be doing all over the world, I should like to share with you parents-of-one-child an experience which has proved of inestimable value to me, as well as to my child of seven.

The Problem We Faced

This child is not catered to, and yet she early manifested unlovely traits of selfishness where her toys were concerned. She could share candy, cookies, oranges and apples, but when it came to sharing her toys, then it seemed difficult. She could not gracefully let another child use her swing before she used it, or ride her wagon, or her bicycle, or use her doll carriage. As soon as one of her playmates suggested using any of this child's toys, although she was not using the specific toy and had not thought of using it, she immediately wanted to use it! And many times, to get peace in the group, some of the older children would say, "Well, let her use it, and then you can have it. She won't use it long." And she never did! But that never taught her to share, for sharing comes from the heart, and is much more than a mere "letting someone else use something." As this undue selfishness grew with the child, instead of being left on the heap of "has-been phases" of childhood, I realized something definite needed to be done. I tried to work it out, but I did not understand the working of the child thought sufficiently to reach satisfactory results.

Two summers ago it was my privilege to use a 300-acre farm in New Hampshire, and because I felt 300 acres should be shared, I invited a friend and her three children to share this farm with me. We went up there with the idea that we would share and share alike, the children being like brothers and sisters instead of just friends. The two mothers stood firm together; what one said, the other stood by. We used this farm for a month again last summer, and now I am realizing the advantages my lone child has received from this "family" sharing.

It was difficult for her to get used to having three others to share with all the time, and not as friends but as brothers and sisters. The brother and sister idea makes for better opportunities to share, because one is expected to share with house guests or friends just out of courtesy, and when the friend goes home, one can enjoy all the treasured toys together or separately—alone and unmolested! But brothers and sisters don't go home—they are home! And children in a family group must share all the time. There were some unhappy scenes, but lessons were learned, and gradually this "lone" child took her place in the group and by the end of the month the second year was sharing very beautifully. Now that she is home among playmates again, I see many evidences of gracious sharing, and know the lessons learned on the farm are bearing fruit of the fragrant type.

Beneficial To the Mother Also

The opportunity to live as a mother with several children was a most beneficial experience for me, too, and I know I have grown immeasurably through the experience in patience, forgiveness, understanding, and in seeing through the eyes of a child.

We built our farm household on justice, and explained difficult situations to those who could not always see things the generous way, until they grew to expect right results from right endeavors. I still find it helpful to my child, when she comes running to me with a petty problem of sharing, to ask her, before she has time to splurge the unhappy circumstances, "Are YOU expressing Love?" When she keeps jabbering about a seeming wrong which she should straighten out herself, I simply repeat, quietly and firmly, "Are YOU expressing Love?" Because she learned in the group-family what an expression of love really is, she remembers now the lessons learned there, and turns on her heels and goes to her playmate, ready to express Love in all ways, not only in that one way.

Doing Chores Together

In the family on the farm, this child found her first interest in doing chores, something which had been unsuccessfully attempted at home without the competition a group affords. I am just wondering, though, how to keep up the interest of chores with my only child, who says, "It's no fun alone, Mother!" I am sure many of us will welcome ideas on how to solve this problem.

We found it especially helpful to ourselves and the children to take our own children off alone with us on various occasions — just for a walk in the woods, or down the hill to get the mail, or off to our outdoor reading room to study, write, or chat together. My child found these quiet times very soothing and inspiring, as we always had much to talk about concerning nature and bugs and trees and stars, etc. We could straighten out any seeming differences in thinking during these quiet talks and walks, and the farmhouse always seemed more pleasant when we came back to it after such a short happy time together.

(Mrs.) E. M. P.

Enjoying Their Outdoor Reading Room

The Child Prefers Strict Bedtime Rules

Youngsters of 15-16 Steadied by Wise Home Routine, Says Headmaster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Children of the so-called Teen Age, especially the much studied age of 15 and 16, actually like well-enforced bedtime rules and regulations about movies and parties, is the conviction of Perry Dunlap Smith, headmaster of the North Shore Country Day School, Winnetka, Ill. Speaking recently to the Parents Club of Boston on the problems of the boy and girl of 15 and 16, Mr. Smith emphasized that this is a time in the child's life when an environment of steady reliability is most important to his normal unfoldment. Only through a background of security can he be freed to make the many adjustments to himself and the world which come to him with almost bewildering swiftness just at these years.

From gay, objective children they grow almost overnight into more subjective thinkers, he pointed out. Sensitive to colors, sounds, feelings as they have never been before, impressions come upon them more quickly than they know how to adjust themselves to. Feeling analytical they begin to think they are "different." Mr. Smith said that it is not unusual for girls at that age to come to him and ask if they are adopted children. They seem to search out this and every way possible to feel different, for only in these ways can they be "interesting" and dramatic to themselves. Their world is in a whirl. Heretofore, environment and family had always been taken for granted. Now they see their parents as people for the first time in their lives, and their homes as settings for themselves, when their friends come to see them. As a consequence they may seem hypercritical. They want to appear charming and at ease, but on every hand they do not measure up. This makes matters worse.

Anchorage Important

At such a period in their careers nothing is more essential than steady, quiet, loving home atmosphere by way of anchorage, Mr. Smith said.

The boy and girl who can look to their parents for help toward gaining this sense of security are indeed fortunate, he indicated. Not too strict a parental hand, and yet a firm one; increased freedom but not too much responsibility; well-planned and wisely enforced routine; these are of definite assistance to the child. Mr. Smith spoke of the child's suddenly increased self-consciousness and his desire not to be made conspicuous. The big boy may find it really difficult now to be kissed by his mother in front of the family or a lifelong friend. On the other hand, the child of this age is highly sensitive to beauty, and now, if introduced rightly, the riches of music and poetry and art will begin to deepen and fill his life. It is now, too, that the child may respond most readily to the comfort and security that religion provides, Mr. Smith added, urging that parents do not leave their children without possible anchorage in that quarter.

The Children's Questionnaires

"Of course your child will probably make a fuss when he feels your firm hand on the reins," said Mr. Smith, going back to the "time for bed" and "time to be in at night" business, "but in spite of that, he will be greatly helped by the security and steadying influence of a firm hand."

Sometimes he will confess its help, too. It seems that at North Shore Country Day School the parents of the sophomore or tenth grade, desiring to act in unity on such matters as night hours, homework, etc., submitted to a questionnaire. The questions related to such things as what rules were there on bedtime, week-end festivities, movies on school nights, telephoning to one another during homework time, coming home from parties, etc.

The children got wind of it and were so irate that Mr. Smith asked them if they would take a similar questionnaire, which they could sign or not as they pleased. It was for the most part honestly filled out and signed. One of the most interesting things about comparing the two sets of answers, parents' and children's, was this: About two thirds of the parents, in recording that they had definite rules, recorded also that they had difficulty in enforcing them. About one third of the children seemed conscious that there were these regulations, but—and here is the point, Mr. Smith emphasized—invariably they added that they wished there were such regulations, or else that they wished they were enforced.

Time and again a confidential talk has revealed this attitude on the part of youngsters of the 15-16 age, Mr. Smith reiterated. As parents and teachers we need to realize this, he said. The child may kick like a steer, may tell his mother that she is the only parent in the modern world who is so old-fashioned as to insist that he return by 9 o'clock; but at the same time he respects the sense of order and obedience demanded of him, and by relieving him of responsibilities of making countless decisions that are really difficult for him, he is given freedom to grow along natural, normal lines.

Studying Chinese Culture at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

An increase in the number of students enrolled in the new course in Chinese culture recently established in the school of graduate studies at the University of Toronto is expected by Bishop W. C. White, associate professor of Chinese archaeology at the Royal Ontario Museum. Bishop White explained that since McGill University has abandoned the study of Chinese culture, the Toronto University is the only Canadian institution to offer a graduate course in the subject. Next fall, he announced, C. Liu, professor on the staff of Yenching University in Peiping, one of the leading Chinese archaeologists, will come to the city to be associated with the Chinese department at the university.

The H. H. Mu Chinese library of 50,000 volumes, collected over a period of years by the Chinese scholar, which is a great attraction to students, is to be housed in a new two-story addition planned for the Royal Ontario Museum. The first story, according to the architect, is designed for study and classrooms in connection with the archaeological department of the university. The second story will carry a mezzanine floor, but the main part of this floor will house the Chinese library.

Bishop White expressed regret that McGill University has permitted the Gest Chinese library of 130,000 volumes to be acquired by Princeton University after McGill had had it on loan for some years. He is sorry that McGill has closed its Chinese department.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

An Old House —and Auctions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mansfield, Mass.

Certain things in life go together very naturally. When one buys an old house in the country, the logical sequence of events includes auctions.

Now an auction in the country is an enjoyable and unique affair. Parenthetically, it should be mentioned that it has a devaluating effect on one's billfold. But if the economists are right (and surely, some day, one of them is going to be), this is a period of deflation, and as a property owner one should do his share to help the stabilizing of matters.

Naturally for an old Cape Cod house, one would not seek city shops for furniture. No indeed. Instead one watches for auction bills in the general store-post office. Several auctions have been tucked under our belts, so perhaps a bit of counsel to those about to go through one of life's real experiences will be of help.

Taken as Literature

Two things should be borne in mind at the start. First, an auction bill is the most exciting and misleading piece of literature in the land. That is, next to real estate descriptions. For ecstatic reading joy that has little relation to facts read, nothing equals the description of a little country home—if written by a person who knows his adjectives. So with an auction bill.

Secondly, however, one needs a country house as justification for an auction. After all, as you buy and buy and bid and bid, you can say, as the Lady tugs at your sleeve,

"But, dear, I need this in the woodshed."

Or, "I have only four shovels now; five is such a good round number."

Or, "Each room has only one old chest. Why not have two per room? That would give us ample storage space!"

And Colonel White, elderly, plump, genial auctioneer, knows by the wild look in one's eye that the momentary distraction has been overcome. I am still master of my fate, captain of my soul. And he has me "hooked" for another chest or shovel, or mortar and pestle.

The Professor's Start

An old house is the complement of country auctions. When the professor who has always wanted a farm found it, and the huge financing (huge to a professor who has the silly idea that money is meant to make life fuller and happier) was completed, the question of furniture introduced a complex problem.

The first auction was a revelation. It was a cold, rainy April day. There were few people; there was a great deal to sell. A large, black walnut dining table with four extra leaves was bid in at $1.75. The table will seat 10 or a dozen comfortably. It's an old, old table, scarred by the use of many a heavy dish, but oiled and finished it will be a beauty. And, of course, even a professor was not depressed when an antique dealer offered a $20 bill for it. The professor admits his obtuseness about economics, but even a professor understands this sort of financing.

That April auction, plus about $20, nearly furnished the old house. Old oak and maple tables were bought; chairs, two Empire chests, four old chests, commodes (did you know 10 cent commodes make excellent little bookcases, radio stands and typewriter tables?). Dishes were bought and two lovely fat old ginger jars for flower vases; hoes, rakes, shovels, carpenter's tools, a lawn roller and baskets.

Yes, a Ton of Coal

To cap the climax of that auction, we bought a ton of coal for the kitchen stove! Some people whom I considered friends laughed at this, but after paying for the trucking I had a ton of coal for all of fifty cents less than I could have bought it elsewhere! And it's fun to buy large, substantial things such as a ton of coal.

And I am sure Benjamin Franklin said something about saving pennies! However, perhaps we had better skip that in this article.

This illustrates how an old house compels going to auctions, at first. That is, it illustrates bidding for essentials. Now comes the auction for enjoyment, but naturally the old house gives a splendid excuse for purchasing.

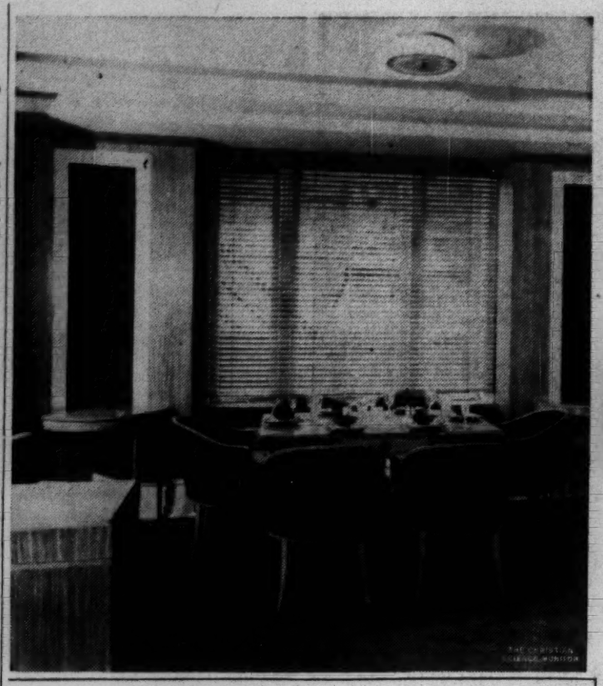
Some of these purchases are wise. Old glassware, odd dishes that sea captains brought from China, powder horns, fascinating old books, old maps, ancient farming tools, handmade iron kettles of two centuries ago, old chairs of authentic lives—all these can be justified. Old hooked rugs that can be washed and sterilized and then repaired are interesting and justifiable.

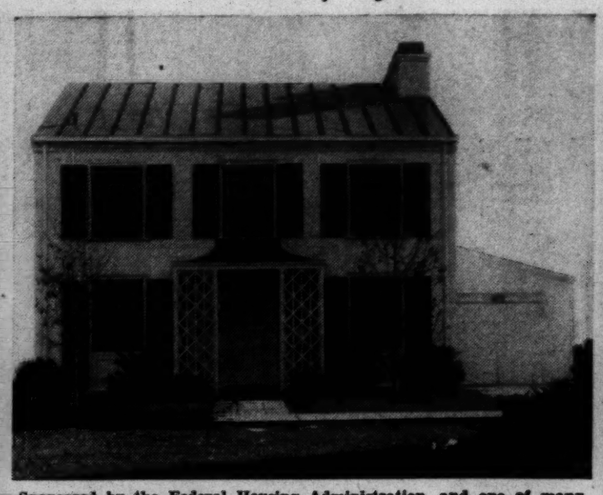
Of course, these are the points to be emphasized! A few minutes ago a census was taken in the ell shed. It revealed nine hoes, seven shovels and six rakes. Perhaps we will pass along to the next item.

In passing, however, we will skip the collection of commodes in the attic. Why must one see an attractive rebuilt piece of furniture in every commode? Why does Colonel White shout, "Sold to the professor!" every time I bid ten cents on one. If people didn't smile it wouldn't be so bad!

So when you buy your old house, go to auctions. If you have always wanted to buy and buy, now you have ample justification. Simply emphasize the wise purchases and ignore the others—if your friends will permit it.

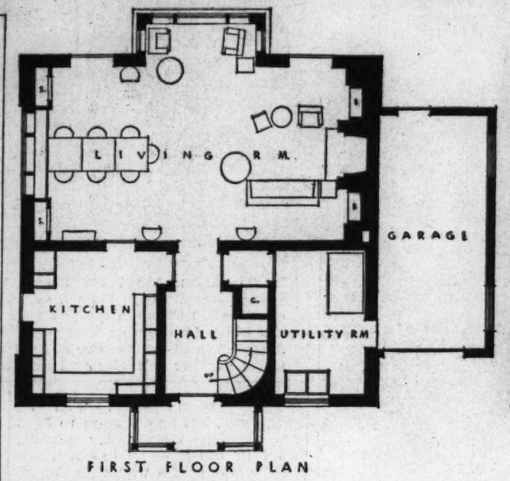
H. S. P.



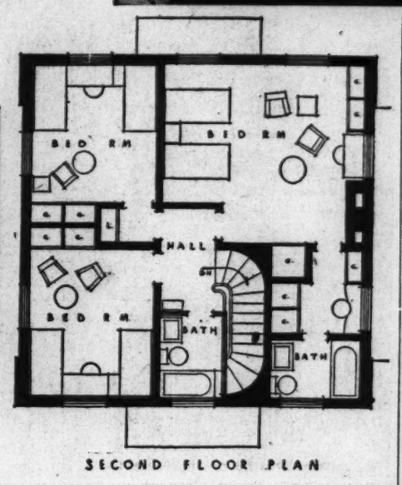


Sponsored by the Federal Housing Administration, and one of many types that are being built in many parts of the United States, this six-room modern house in Chicago was designed by Architects Frazier and Raftery. It incorporates the most modern ideas in construction and equipment with generous conveniences, and economy of space.

At right and left are ends of living-dining room of American House. The cabinets on each side of the window have doors with bronze wire grilling instead of glass. Below each cabinet stands a console table which fits to the ends of the dining table for extending its size. Chairs are bleached mahogany covered with black haircloth



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Deciding for One's Self, or on Others' Advice

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

One of the peculiar pleasures that goes with setting up and maintaining a home, is that of selecting from time to time the things of use and ornament which make up its furnishings. But to some people this is a burden and not a pleasure, and becomes a responsibility that they are glad to pass on to someone else. Then, if the householder has large means, a professional is employed to outfit a room or house in a manner that may be only vaguely stipulated. The result may be satisfactory to the owner, but is quite likely to lack obvious and complimentary connection with his personality.

The pleasure referred to is more likely to come to people of small or moderate means, who buy one or a few articles at a time, carefully considering their finances and the suitability of each purchase to its surroundings. This pleasure may be extended over a considerable time if, for example, a young couple of small income decide to start out very simply with little more than necessities, adding this and that as their budget permits and their desires develop.

For Seniors, Too

Equal enjoyment may sometimes be found by the parents of this very couple, as their income continues well beyond the time when they are bearing their children's expenses. Funds may be then available for long-desired refurnishing, wisely, if not of necessity, put off until now.

It is the young couple, rather than their elders, who as customers are most likely to be influenced by advertising and by salespeople who talk of present styles, this season's models, and what is most popular Things which have come quickly into popularity are likely to have reached that point through calculated publicity. Quite likely they will fall out of favor even more quickly, when this artificial stimulus stops. Wise buyers who are looking for lasting satisfaction with their purchases will steer clear of such fashions, no matter how many of their acquaintances are adopting them.

They are likely to enjoy much more the experience of buying, and the ownership of what they select, if they use their own taste in choosing their purchases. It is possible they may feel that they lack the trained judgment that fits them to choose for themselves, so hesitate to decide on furniture which will last for several generations.

'Tis Well to Venture

People are not likely to go far astray or to have serious regrets if they take what they really like. Even though they do make artistic mistakes, it will be their own choice and judgment that is shown by the furnishings of their home, rather than another person's. This means that it will have individuality, which is always a refreshing quality of any home setting

If the fewest possible articles are bought thoughtfully at infrequent occasions, the intervals may be made profitable by careful attention to the essentials of domestic aesthetics—to self-education in home furnishing. In this way the experience may be extended, and enriched by the acquisition of a discreet judgment in these matters, such as could not have been gained in any other way.

Doubting the "Smart" or "Stylish"

In these days when the advertising of home furnishings, tooth pastes and automobiles is devised by some of the cleverest people, one needs to look at it all with considerable reserve and aloofness, if one's dollars are made to give full and lasting satisfaction.

There are promoters who boast that they can induce the public to buy whatever product a client decides to center his energies on. It would not be fair to conclude from this that most of the efforts to stimulate buying are unfair and selfish. Now, more than ever before, merchants are candid in their claims for their merchandise, and refrain from exaggerations of quality or of economy. Still, one frailty of buyers is steadily exploited to their disadvantage—the desire to be in style; to possess the generally accepted fashions of the year and season. This holds true for all sorts of things, from motorcars to women's hats, not last long. It is too artificial and fictitious. For that matter all these, like many others that have been forgotten, are but unhealthy plants of forced growth, for which only a short and pale life should be expected.

The pleasure found in adding to one's home furnishings comes largely, it seems to me, from exercising one's own tastes and judgment, after listening with an open mind to the opinions of others. But that taste and judgment should always be subject to open-minded change and development, unaffected by mere fashion or popularity of objects. That the acquisitions of this year may be liked far less two years hence, may be an indication of finer discretion and a broader understanding of decorative art which has been acquired in the meantime.

Windsor Chairs and Butterfly Tables Are Adapted to Suit Present-Day Desires

The widespread popularity of early American furniture in maple has led to many copies and adaptations of types which would be found very costly if one attempted to buy originals. In the dining room group shown here, Heywood-Wakefield pieces hold the character of their early models, with graceful yet serviceable Windsor chairs of the braced fan-back type. Through considerable modification, the table has become more acceptable than the traditional gate-legged type. Here extension is provided for, as well as comfortable knee room for each person. The leaf support, derived from butterfly tables, is a pleasing detail.

For Too-High Ceilings

If you live in an oldish house, with very high ceilings that make your furniture look low and squat, try painting the ceiling a darker color than the walls. This treatment will aid greatly in apparently "lowering" your ceiling.

Old Coverlets Copied

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Familiarize the coveted old home-woven coverlets which twentieth-century folks split to make window draperies. Copies of some of these colonial patterns are now being woven in drapery fabrics. The material is 50 inches wide and is appropriate for bedroom ensembles with the hangings at the windows of the same material as the bedspread. For the bed, two full lengths are necessary, so that one can be split and used for the sides. A very lovely ancestral pattern is made by German weavers in Milwaukee. It comes in a number of different color combinations—yellow and white; brown with a little rust combined with ivory; green and white; and blue and white.

A Model House, U.S.A. Sponsored

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

When people stand in line by the hundreds to see a newly constructed house, it must mean that interest in home building is reviving. More than 5000 people filed through the new model house in Chicago on its opening day apparently looking for new ideas about building materials and home furnishings. They wanted to see the glass wall in the bathroom, the radial wiring, the up-to-date kitchen, and other latest trends in construction.

This house stands on a little piece of park property on Michigan Ave., at Twelfth St. Sponsored by the Federal Housing Administration, it was built by a group of manufacturers of building materials and is their method of getting their new equipment before the public. It is only one of more than 900 which are being constructed in various parts of the country as a part of a home demonstration program. The houses are not identical, but are built by the particular manufacturers especially active in a given locality. The General Electric is the only company which is represented in all of them, whether they are little quaint bungalows, modern angular concrete houses, or two-story, Colonial style.

Model, Whole or in Parts

Although a visitor might not choose to have a home exactly like any one of these, he finds new possibilities and ideas which may be of value in building new or in remodeling. The Chicago house is of modified Dutch Colonial style, and gives one a surprise when entering the front vestibule to find at the right a curving stairway with steps made of gray composition cement. Directly in front is the door to the living room. On one side of the vestibule is the kitchen, and on the other the "utility" room, containing the oil burner, air conditioning apparatus and laundry tubs.

The walls and partitions are made of Haydite tile which is a new development of the cement block. In the partitions this tile is covered on either side with wood stripping and finished with masonite, and painted. The large living-dining room embodies a new feature of seeming to be two rooms when it is really only one. The beamed ceiling has panels, one over the living room end and one over the dining table. The soapstone fireplace becomes the center of interest in the living room portion.

The combination blonde furniture in the dining room deserves mention, because it could easily be used as living room accessories. Two console tables can be pulled up to either end of the main table, making a long oval one capable of seating eight people. The chairs are upholstered in black horse hair and are suitable for both dining room use and as pull-up chairs in the living room.

The use of glass bricks in the wall of one of the bathrooms is a novel idea. These blocks, about six inches square, and four inches thick, are solidly cemented together. They are translucent but not transparent and are claimed to allow 78 per cent as much light to pass through as would a window of the same area. In this case the idea is to let the light from the large bathroom window penetrate the wall to light up the stairway.

Latest Wiring System

"Radial" wiring is used throughout. This includes a number of new wrinkles in lighting, by which it is possible to have a pathway of light before one as he goes through the house. At every door in every room a person can turn off the light in the room just left and turn on the light in the room entered. Or a person can enter the bedroom, for instance, walk across it into the dressing room and there turn off the bedroom light.

A new combination of switch and plug is used in rooms where the vacuum cleaner is likely to be brought into service. This is to preclude the necessity of fumbling around down behind a piece of furniture when the homemaker wants to plug in the vacuum cleaner. She can do it at the switch. Another trick appliance does away with the old bother with burned-out fuses.

Three upstairs bedrooms are each quite different. The master's has a dressing room leading off to a private bathroom. The girl's is done in red, white and blue, dark blue predominating in the plaid inlaid linoleum and in the skirt of the vanity table. White ruffled organdy curtains are dotted with tiny red stars and the bedspread is white glazed chintz with red stitching.

The boy's room shows unfinished furniture—a chiffonier, radio cabinet, and desk, along with the studio couch. Venetian blinds here have no tape, but are equipped with tiny vertical metal chains which can be unhooked and the blinds put in the tub and washed, it is claimed.

The kitchen is electric throughout, with the usual cabinets and refrigerator. A new device beneath the sink is called a "disposal." Instead of the garbage having to be taken outside, it is slid down the drain with the dish water. Below the sink it comes in contact with a grinder which turns it into bits and sends it on its way to the sewer.

The architects for the home are Frazier & Raftery. The home furnishings were supplied by tenants of the Merchandise Mart.

Catalogue of Color Prints

Because of their comparatively low cost and their amazing fidelity to the originals which they reproduce, color reproductions of paintings, both old-time and modern, offer fascinating opportunities for interior decoration and for the cultivation of the appreciation of art.

Already in these columns we have referred to the great variety in both sizes and subjects which are offered by Raymond and Raymond, 40 East 52nd Street, New York City. Now their recently issued catalogue has come to our notice, listing hundreds, possibly thousands, of subjects, which are classified under 10 headings in addition to Miscellaneous and post cards. In order, these divisions are: American, English, French, German, Flemish and Dutch, Italian, Oriental and Spanish, with a separate section for Old and Modern under both French and German.

A large portion of these prints come in more than one size, the listed dimensions ranging from 5 by 7 inches to approximately 2ft. by 3ft., 27 by 37 inches being the largest that is noticed in a rapid glance. An equally cursory view of prices indicates that they range from 25 cents to $35, apparently a major portion being $10 or less.

Why Linseed Oil

Widely used in the manufacture of exterior paints, linseed oil is known as a "drying oil." It absorbs oxygen from the atmopshere and thus a chemical change occurs. At the same time a highly important physical change also takes place. The oil solidifies and forms an elastic substance on the surface to which it is applied. The quality of elasticity possessed by this substance allows the paint coating to expand and contract with the surface to which it is attached when the temperature rises and falls, thus keeping an unbroken covering the year round.

Preserve Your Heirlooms!

By Eleanor Hudson

From Federation Topics, monthly publication of Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Many cherished heirlooms, some with interesting histories, annually pass into oblivion! Why? Because their owners neglected to "label" them.

Are you the only one in your family who knows the history or tradition of your antiques? If you desire the future owners to appreciate your treasures, please label them. Please start this week. Have two notebooks. When list is completed, place duplicate list in your deposit box.

Some objects may be labeled with adhesive tape. Print in ink on this tape, name of original owner; dates, places—if data is obtainable. For example: Gr. grandmother Abigail (Story) Perkins, b. Ipswich, 1795; m. 1815 at Rowley, Abram Perkins; d. Essex, 1890. Each heirloom may be photographed for identification purposes.

Old Family Bibles often list vital records in the center pages. Have the family records up to date.

It is especially important to label portraits, silhouettes, daguerreotypes, photographs—old or new; not forgetting Family Albums and Photograph Albums—even the most recent "snapshots." Include approximate date and place of each picture. If necessary seek assistance from relatives or friends.

Please list the former owner of your silver, jewelry, samplers, coverlets and other heirlooms. Quilts frequently contain pieces from the family wardrobe. Wearing apparel and accessories often are interesting. They should be labeled and listed.

Preserve old deeds, wills and other documents; newspapers and almanacs, old letters and stamps.

List the names of your brothers and sisters, your parents, their parents, and as many generations as possible, as well as the corresponding facts about your husband's family. Include important dates, places and other information of special interest. This may prove invaluable to those who follow you. . . .

Editor's Note: Miss Hudson is chairman of the State Federation's Division of Preservation of American Antiques.

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Swarms of New Faces at Bee Training Camp—Track Meet at Garden This Evening

Bees Go to Work in Earnest As Squad Arrives in Florida

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 27—Mindful of their .265 batting average of last season, the lowest team figure in the National League, the early arrivals of the Boston Bees went to work in earnest upon their arrival here, with the intention of eliminating that deficit from their 1937 record. Although actual batting practice was not included in the opening practice session, Manager Bill McKechnie had his initial squad of batterymen, and a few scattered infielders and outfielders, getting their arms in shape so that they can pour baseballs at the remainder of the boys when they report next week.

Perhaps never before during his term as Boston manager, has Bill McKechnie had such an abundance of pitching talent at his disposal. There were so many new faces at Waterfront Park, even the Hub's writing fraternity suspected they had gone to the wrong training camp. Every time you turn around, a new face makes an appearance.

Getting down to cold figures, there were 27 men on the Waterfront Park turf shortly after McKechnie called his early practice, and 19 were not present in the Sunshine City at this time last year.

Here for Experience

Of course, a majority of the young batterymen, collected under the watchful eyes of President Bob Quinn, Scout Jack Onslow and McKechnie, will be farmed out for more experience, but before getting minor league tickets these energetic youngsters will keep the Bee regulars swinging for base hits in monotonous regularity. And batting practice, and then more batting practice, is the best way, according to McKechnie, to take care of that .265 batting average.

The list of new talent is long and varied. At the first workout, the following men were present who are listed on the official club roster: Bill Urbanski, Al Lopez, Billy Weir, Danny Macfayden, George Gondira, Johnny Babich, Elbie Fletcher, Bobby Reis, Vic Frasier, Art Doll, Bob Smith, Ira Hutchinson and Frank McGowan. Urbanski and Fletcher are infielders.

McGowan is an outfielder and Lopez the veteran catcher. The others are pitchers.

The new talent, mostly Onslow's discoveries in the vicinity of New England, includes the following: Dick Erickson, a tall, slender right-handed hurler from Worcester; Stanley Andrews, a husky catcher from Lynn; Adolph Cheyunski, the East Bridgewater milkman with a powerful pair of shoulders, who is also a pitcher; Francis Flemming, the Brookline catcher, who won considerable gridiron fame with the Boston Shamrocks last fall and who knows how to block off runners coming at home plate; Bill Ford, former Penn State athlete and a right-handed hurler, and a young Watertown High School pitcher who asks that his name be kept out of the newspapers for the present.

Another Reis on Hand

Johnny Reis, Bob's brother, and a strong catcher who looks as though he could hit a ball into the next county, is another newcomer. Other youngsters are: Louis Mennendez, an infielder from Brooklyn and a one-time Dodger; Charles "Chief" Marsella, a Providence College graduate and also a Cape Cod Leaguer, and Paul Archiopoli, a right-handed pitcher from Puerto Rico.

McKechnie will hold two practice sessions daily, with an hour or two in between for lunch. This program is subject to change after the infielders and outfielders arrive next week, however. It is possible that the size of the squad may force the Bees' boss to divide his crowd into two groups because of the limited space in the Waterfront Park clubhouse.

Diamond dust . . . Familiar sights greeted the Bees at their first practice . . . The squat-roofed clubhouse with the orange tree in the front yard . . . Trainer Jimmy Neary seeing that everybody had a upiform . . . The blue waters of Tampa Bay, and the airport in the distance where you can fly over the city in a blimp for $1 . . . Al Lopez, always the most active player on the field . . . Still minus his cap . . . Fletcher blossomed out in a bright red shirt . . . A few other familiar faces . . . Bob Smith, Urbanski, MacFayden, Cuccinello, Hank Gowdy . . . McKechnie trying to keep the scribes satisfied by answering a dozen questions at once . . . And usually succeeding.

The palm trees surrounding Waterfront Park . . . The Three Quarters Century club practicing beyond right field . . . A few familiar faces missing . . . Bob Brown, Ben Cantwell, Whitney, Jordan, Lee and Thompson . . . Al Lang, official greeter of the city, making certain everything is in order . . . Baseballs flying wild . . . Billy Weir posing for photographers . . . Then the Bees' star battery, MacFayden and Lopez . . . Danny looks younger than ever . . . Ready for another great year . . . Won 17 games last season . . . The sun beating down like mid-July.

Crimson Seeking Tenth Straight Victory Tonight

Harvard's varsity swimming team will be after its tenth-straight victory at the Harvard pool in the Indoor Athletic Building on Holyoke Street, Cambridge, tonight when it meets the University of Pennsylvania.

Penn comes to Cambridge headed by an outstanding 50 and 100-yard swimmer in Capt. Gene Gisburne who has swum the 50 in 23.3s. this year and the 100 in 54.2s. The Pennsylvania captain will meet Don Barker of Harvard in the short sprint and will be matched against Harvard's ace swimmer, Charlie Hutter, in the 100. Hutter has swum the 100 this year in 52s. and is the outstanding sprint swimmer of the club and college ranks today based on the sensational times he has returned this winter.

In addition to Captain Gisburne, Penn has a fine 220-yard swimmer in Paul del Valle, a sophomore from Cardenas, Cuba, who is regarded as one of the most promising sophomore college swimmers this season has produced. Robert Helme, senior at Penn and outstanding diver, is the third of the invading stars.

Coach Hal Ulen expects to find his Harvard team at peak form in this meeting and followers of the Crimson team will not be surprised if Arthur Jameson and Graham Cummin swim to new Harvard records in the breaststroke and backstroke. Jameson made a new Harvard record of 2m. 29 2-5s. against Brown a week ago and he was one fifth of a second behind that mark swimming against Springfield on Wednesday.

Cummin has not approached his Harvard record of 1m. 37 2-5s. this year. He had a real chance to swim an exceptionally fast backstroke on Wednesday against Springfield but a faulty turn cut down his time.

This will be the last Harvard home meet until the Crimson climaxes its season on March 13 when it meets the Yale varsity team which in the last 13 years has swum to 160 consecutive victories.

Point Seekers in H-Y-D-C Competition

By a Staff Photographer

Herb Cornell
Cornell Two-Miler

Upper—(Left to Right) Bill Neufeld, Assistant Coach; Capt. Bill Schmidt, and Coach J. J. Mikkola
Lower—Capt. Wilbur Woodland of Yale (Left) and W. H. Harding, Yale

Skating Finals At Arena Tonight

The finals of the North American figure skating championships will be skated at the Boston Arena, tonight. From these finals will emerge the ladies' singles, men's singles, pairs and fours champions of the continent, who will hold their titles for the next two years. The North American championships are biennial contests in which the outstanding skaters of Canada and the United States meet in competition. For the first time in many years this competition is held in Boston. Two years ago it was held in Ottawa, and before that in New York City.

While the presence of Maribel Vinson, ladies' singles champion; Montgomery Wilson, Canadian men's champion, and other such stars will be an attraction to bring many to the Arena, tonight, there will be an even greater magnet, as Karl Shaefer, the famous Austrian, world's champion and Olympic champion, has sent word that he will be present.

While Miss Vinson is expected to again capture the North American ladies' singles event, she is due for a lot of opposition and should be pushed to the limit by Dorothy Caley of Toronto, who recently won the Canadian title and who has been coming along at top speed. Eleanor O'Meara and Veronica Clarke, also of Toronto, are also sure to make things decidedly interesting for Polly Blodgett and Katherine Durbrow, of the American team.

There seems to be little doubt that with Robin Lee absent because of an injury, that Montgomery Wilson, the Canadian, will capture the men's title. Earle Reiter of New York and Ollie Haupt of St. Louis will defend the honors of the American team.

Bostonians are awaiting with interest the appearance of Louise Bertram and Stuart Reburn, Canadian pairs team with an unusual technique such as has never been seen locally. Also of unusual interest is the team of fours from Ottawa, composed of Prudence Holbrook, Mrs. Elmore Davis, Guy Owen, and Melville Rogers, the Canadian and North American fours champions.

In the competition held on Arena ice yesterday the men and women contestants piled up points as follows:

Men: Montgomery Wilson, Canada, 977.8; Roger Turner, U. S. A., 860.7; Erie Reiter, U. S. A., 835.6; Osborne Colson, Canada, 812.3; Ralph McCreath, Canada, 805.5; and Ollie Haupt Jr., U. S. A., 719.5.

Women: Maribel Vinson, U. S. A., 898.5; Eleanor O'Meara, Canada, 848.9; Dorothy Caley, Canada, 836.6; Veronica Clarke, Canada, 829.3; Katherine Durbrow, U. S. A., 782.0; and Polly Blodgett, U. S. A., 780.6.

Hoppe and Schaefer To Play 28.2 Here

Striving for the only world billiard title he has not held during his career, Willie Hoppe, veteran cue star, will play Jake Schaefer, undefeated world 18.2 balkline champion, a challenge match at the Twentieth Century Billiard rooms next week. The game will introduce to Boston the new 28.2 balkline game, which was first seen in this country a few months ago when Schaefer won the world title in Chicago.

The two experts will play a 2500 point match, appearing each afternoon and evening from March 1 to 5 for blocks of 250 points. Afternoon games will start promptly at 3 o'clock and evening frames at 8:15.

The match will mark Hoppe's forty-first year of play on the green cloth. He started playing the game under the guiding hand of his father at the age of eight years and was known as the "boy wizard." He is without doubt the greatest "all-game" player the world has ever seen and during the past 30 years, until the recent introduction of the 28.2 game, has held every world title the game had to offer.

College Fencing Results

Dowdoin 9, Springfield 7.
Cornell 17, Pennsylvania 10.
M. I. T. 10, Norwich 7.

American Hockey Association

Minneapolis 3, Kansas City 1.

Field of Stars Assault Records In A. A. U. Games

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—The season's classiest gathering of track and field aces makes its climax assault on time and distance tonight in the National A. A. U. championships at Madison Square Garden.

Although the 1500-meter run, starring Gene Venzke, Glenn Cunningham, Don Lash, Luigi Beccali and Archie San Romani, has been billed as the headline event, a field that ingludes holders of 30 world records, three Olympic champions and 13 of 16 defending titleholders makes anything possible in the way of world or meet marks.

Venzke is defending the 1500-meter crown, in which he set the existing 3m. 49.9s. world record last year. Cunningham, unbeaten this season, is the No. 1 threat, with both Lash and Italy's former Olympic champion, Beccali, as outstanding contenders.

Only in the 60-meter sprint, 1000-meter run and pole vault will the 1936 champions be missing.

Syracuse Eddie O'Brien, world record smasher at 500 yards only a week ago, heads a strong contending group after his 600-meter title, as well as the mark he posted last year. Jim Herbert of New York, Al Fitch of Los Angeles and Dick Gill, Boston College, provide his strongest opposition.

At 1000 meters, Abe Rosenkrantz of Michigan Normal, San Francisco's Elroy Robinson and Abbott Conway of Canada are potential threats.

The pole vault performance, with Olympic champion Earle Meadows and Japan's Sueo Ohe in the field, is unpredictable, although the meet mark of 14 ft. 1 in. is almost sure to go.

Norman Bright of San Francisco defends his 5000-meter title against the Rideout twins from Texas and Jimmy Smith of Indiana. Ben Johnson, Columbia's former intercollegiate champion, Perrin Walker of Georgia Tech and Bob Rodenkirchen, Jersey City youngster, top the 60-meter sprint field.

The 3000-meter steeplechase entry, threatening the five-year reign of New York's Joe McCluskey, includes Lash's two-mile team mate from Indiana, Tommy Deckard, and Harold Manning, the outdoor champion from Wichita. Ed Burke of Marquette and Olympic champion Cornelius Johnson of California, who tied for the world indoor record last year, are back in their high jump specialty.

Silver Trophy Donated To Lacrosse League

L. Cabot Briggs, member of the Harvard lacrosse team in 1931, has donated a solid silver trophy to the New England Intercollegiate Lacrosse league. This trophy will be held each year by the championship team of the league.

The announcement of Brigg's donation came last night at a dinner given to the athletic directors and officials of the member colleges of the league by Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, lacrosse enthusiast.

The new trophy will bear the name of the winner since the beginning of the league in 1935.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Glenna Collett Vare named captain of U. S. Curtis cup golf team for third time.

Three Years Ago—Keith Gledhill, former ranking amateur, turned tennis professional.

Five Years Ago—Gene Venzke broke world indoor 1500-meter record by winning K. of C. feature in 3:53.4.

Temple's Owls Take the Lead In Conference

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Temple's basketball Owls were at the head of the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference today and, unless a major upset is in the offing, were favored to finish up with the title.

The Owls not only jumped out of second place, but moved a full game in front of Pittsburgh last night by downing the Panthers, 45 to 34, at Philadelphia. The victory was Temple's second of the week and the seventh in nine starts this season for the Owls.

Only a game with West Virginia, underdogs and last-place holders in the race, is left on the Owls' conference schedule—a game they figure to take without much trouble.

The defeat for Pittsburgh was the second of the conference season against five victories, and left the Panthers with a tough uphill climb in three games left on their schedule. They still must meet Georgetown at home and Penn State and West Virginia on foreign floors, which are always advantageous to the home team in the current conference struggle.

A loss for the Panthers in any one of their remaining games, clinches the title for Temple, provided it can come out on top against West Virginia in its last Conference clash.

The Owls, out for revenge from an early season setback at the hands of the Panthers, never gave the Pittsburgh invaders a chance after the midway mark of the first half. At that point, with the score 12-11, the Owls took complete command, shot into a 33-11 lead in the early moments of the second half, and coasted in on top.

After skyrocketing into a tie for second place with recent victories, Dartmouth's Indians finally found the going too tough against Columbia in the Eastern Intercollegiate League race last night, and, despite Joe Cottone's 16 points, were defeated 45-43 in New York. This dropped the Indians into a tie for third place with Harvard, and held Columbia in fifth, with a .500 average for the season.

Headlining tonight's card, Cornell invades Philadelphia for a clash against Pennsylvania—a battle that figures to just about clinch the league crown for the undefeated Quakers. Cornell, still seeking its first league win of the season after eight starts, should provide little trouble for the powerful Pennsylvanians who have dominated the league all season.

In a pair of battles for second place among the three favorites for that berth, Harvard goes to New Haven to take on Yale and Dartmouth invades Princeton. Yale now holds second place by the slim margin of five victories in eight starts, compared to the five wins and four setbacks each for Harvard and Dartmouth.

College Youngsters Hold Quadrangular Spotlight

Outstanding track and field athletes of the Intercollegiate ranks will compete at the Boston Garden tonight in the second annual Quadrangular Track and Field Meet among Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Cornell, and one of the closest indoor college meets in Boston's history would seem in prospect.

Going into the games, which started this afternoon in the Briggs Cage at Harvard with competition in the shotput and the 35-pound weight throw, Yale, Dartmouth and Cornell are favored to fight it out in a close blanket finish for team honors with Harvard unknown. Point cutting by the various colleges will affect the final result, but if Dartmouth can crash with Tony Geniawicz, the Intercollegiate champion, in the shot, with Wayne Ballantyne in the weight throw, with Warren King in the broad jump and with its crack hurdlers John Donovan and Bill Watson and Donovan again in the sprint with John Johnson, the Green may build up a lead which Yale and Cornell cannot overcome.

There is every promise of exceptional races throughout the evening program. The two-mile race matching the Intercollegiate indoor and outdoor champions, Capt. Wilbur Woodland of Yale and Herb Cornell of Cornell, should be a thriller, with Harvard's Henry Marcy and Cornell's Bill Bassett likely to press the favored pair. The mile run with Capt. John Meaden of Cornell, Howard Welch of Cornell, Ben Holderness of Yale and Alec Northrop of Harvard may furnish the fastest indoor intercollegiate mile ever run in Boston.

The 50-yard dash brings a flock of fine sprinters to the trials, headed by John Donovan and John Badman of Dartmouth, Jim Pender of Cornell, Nick Kerr of Yale and Bob Gammons of Harvard. The hurdlers are outstanding. Capt. John Donovan of Dartmouth has beaten Sam Allen twice this year and ranks as the outstanding high hurdler in the country at 45 yards. Bill Watson, his teammate at Dartmouth, Capt. Bill Schmidt of Harvard and Charlie Neff of Cornell are exceptional college high hurdlers.

The mile relay promises a spectacular dual between Cornell and Dartmouth for first-place honors. The two-mile relay will find Harvard and Yale probably with the best teams. The intercollegiate indoor champion Bill Harding of Yale may go 14 feet in the pole vault. Johnny Badman of Yale will have a fight on his hands from Al Eldridge and Jim Cuffee of Dartmouth and Bob Haydock of Harvard in the high jump and the freshman sprint and relays should provide some of the best racing of the night.

All in all, this second quadrangular track and field meet looms as one of the finest attractions the college athletes ever have offered the Boston track and field followers in the Boston Garden. Tickets for the meet are priced at $1.65 and $1.10 and the Harvard band will provide the music.

Dartmouth Team All but Clinches Ski Championship

ST. MARGARET'S, Que., Feb. 27 (AP)—Dick Durrance of Dartmouth College won both Slalom and downhill events yesterday at the Intercollegiate Union ski championships to continue the Indians' domination during the second day of the three-day meet.

Durrance set a new course record down Mt. Balby when he completed the downhill course in 1m. 3 3-5s., after winning the Slalom event, to all but clinch the team championship for Dartmouth.

Dartmouth and Swiss skiers took the first six places in each of yesterday's events, leaving them far out in front in the competition for the team title, which ends today with the jumping event, final on the meet program.

Pierre Francioli of Switzerland finished second in the downhill event, with Dartmouth's Harry Hillman third.

Francioli also was second in the Slalom, with T. Hunter of Dartmouth third. Hillman finished fourteenth in that competition, while Hunter wound up seventh in the downhill event.

Other United States finishers in both events included: E. Wells, Dartmouth, 10th in downhill, eighth in Slalom; J. Durrance, Dartmouth, 13th and ninth; Bower, Maine, 14th and 28th; Clement, Williams, 17th and 21st; Scudder, New Hampshire, 18th and 15th; Horton, Norwich, 19th and 24th; Massey, Pennsylvania State, 20th and 26th; Damon, New Hampshire, 22nd and 20th; Witcher, New Hampshire, 23rd and 16th; C. Craigin, New Hampshire, 24th and 22nd; Morgan, Cornell, 26th and 13th; Cantwell, Williams, 27th and 25th; Spencer, Pennsylvania State, 28th and 32nd; Wood, Williams, 30th and 33rd; Adams, Williams, 31st and 23rd; Hall, Penn State, 34th and 38th.

Ted Hunter of Dartmouth was elected president last night of the Intercollegiate Ski Union at the annual meeting held in conjunction with the union's championships.

Bill Tait of McGill University, Montreal, was named vice-president, and W. Massey of Dartmouth, secretary-treasurer.

The meeting decided to divide future championships into zone tournaments. A committee of three, Eddie Blood of New Hampshire, Mellett Morgan of Cornell and Alec Casgrain of University of Montreal, was named to look into the matter.

Hub Events

Tonight

Skating—North American figure-skating finals, Arena, 8.

Swimming—Harvard vs. Pennsylvania, Indoor Athletic building, Holyoke street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Polo—Commonwealth Armory, Allston, 8.

Track—Quadrangular meet at Boston Garden, 7:15.

Coming

Billiards—Hoppe vs. Schaefer in new 28.2 balkline game, March 1 to 5, Twentieth Century Club.

Skating—Skating Club of Boston's Ice Carnival, Garden, April 2 and 3.

Tennis—Perry vs. Tilden, Garden, April 5.

Amusements

BOSTON

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

"Australia"

IN Spain most donkeys are called Perico, but the donkey at the pension where we stopped in Granada was called Australia. Having no stable, the Señora kept him in the chicken coop. But Australia resented these quarters. He was endowed with the true pioneering spirit, and regarded the family courtyard as a strange hinterland that had to be explored and conquered. The washing on the line, the bamboo tree, the rose bushes, and the embroidery stretcher, over which the Señora's two pretty daughters sang as they sewed away on Spanish shawls in the cool shade of the plum tree,—these were so much fascinating geography to Australia. He was fifteen years old, but his enthusiasm was that of a two-year-old.

Before the Señora bought him a *bozal*, the basket-like muzzle decorated so lavishly with tassels and designs in bright wool, Australia made many a quiet and contented meal off roses, ladies' silk stockings, and certain prize potted blooms which stood on the window-sills. The Señora had paid 75 pesetas for him, but his exotic appetites cost her considerably more before they finally parted. No matter how much meal, straw, or beans he was given, he continued to nibble.

* * *

NOT THAT AUSTRALIA was overworked. His panniers were never loaded down with gigantic boulders or coal, like those of his brethren. He was never made to carry great loads of pine cones up the steep hill from Granada, or of vegetables and fruit. Nor was his physical outline ever eclipsed by cumbersome cargoes of brushwood and grasses and fagots, as these were of other donkeys, who looked like huge walking bushes, coming down a mountain path. Australia's only duty was to carry the Señora's small son every day to the well, which stood quite close by, in the vicinity of the ramparts of the Moorish palaces, bringing back a supply of spring water called *Avallones*. Occasionally, the beast would fetch olive oil from the town below, and sometimes the little boy would leave the panniers behind, and go off browsing on the donkey, bellyflop fashion, his arms wound round the beast's head. No, Australia led a lazy life, with his twin earthenware jugs cushioned among fresh green grasses.

To hear the pair returning every afternoon from the well became a ritual. I would hear the familiar, drawn-out "Bur-r-r-ro!" Or else one of the boy's tender, seductive melodies, improvised on the road, would reach my balcony window, the joggle and donkey gait augmenting the trills and mordants of the cadenzas. And I grew to distinguish Australia's bray from that of other donkeys. He never failed to turn on this bray when he passed such of his species as were tied to the bars of the grilled windows, looking like naughty school-children ordered to face the wall until their master's return.

* * *

ONE CAN GENERALLY tell at a glance in what degree of favor a donkey is held—the fonder his master is of him, the more stylish are his trappings. And all the family members at the pension must have been as fond of Australia as they were long-suffering, for that donkey was given a richly embroidered *manta*, costing twenty pesetas, before I left that pension.

When I returned to Andalusia a month later, via the Alhambra, the first question I asked was about Australia. The Señora shrugged her massive shoulders and held out her hands, palms upward.

"He was very bad," she said. "He eat up everything—the flowers, the plumage of the hens, el bamboo, the clotheses, then he pass through the dining room most violently. We arise, arose, how you say to visit in a donkey when you is in a house you arise, no? However, before we could arise, *el burro* had looked into *el espejo* (mirror) and break it to pieces with his foots. So—" she sighed, "we selled him."

CLARISSA LORENZ

By Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRING: *by Georgina Klitgaard*

GEORGINA KLITGAARD has achieved recognition in America as a painter of landscape. Every portrayal one sees, bearing her signature, seems to reveal a wholehearted, joyous response to the beauty of nature. The scenes generally include a variety of trees, hills in the distance, small houses placed comfortably so that they receive the benefit of sun, shade and a splendid expansive view. In keeping with one present-day conviction about landscape painting, Miss Klitgaard tries to emphasize the feeling of change, of growth, of bloom. This is no fixed, final scenic representation, but something which appears in daily observation and experience to the person who wishes to pause and absorb the exhilarating imagery of the outdoors.

Miss Klitgaard is one of a group of Americans, who may well be designated pioneers, for the fact that they turned deliberately to the American countryside at a time when most painters sought inspiration on foreign shores. This canvas of "Spring" was included in the large Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Art, held last autumn at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City.

D. A.

Wind Fun

BUFFET my window, wind!
Buffet my window!
Tell me how my friends fare
Upon the blue highways.
Why do you laugh at their discomfort
And howl with delight
At their displeasures?
And why, oh why, are you silent
When they rest quietly
In calm waters?

ROBERT E. KEY

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True Poetic Imagination

LAMB had the great advantage of seeing the elder dramatists as they were; it did not lie within his province to point out what they were not. Himself a fragmentary writer, he had more sympathy with imagination where it gathers into the intense focus of passionate phrase than with that higher form of it, where it is the faculty that shapes, gives unity of design and balanced gravitation of parts. And yet it is only this higher form of it which can unimpeachably assure to any work the dignity and permanence of a classic; for it results in that exquisite something called Style, which, like the grace of perfect breeding, everywhere pervasive and nowhere emphatic, makes itself felt by the skill with which it effaces itself, and masters us at last with a sense of indefinable completeness. On a lower plane we may detect it in the structure of a sentence, in the limpid expression that implies sincerity of thought; but it is only where it combines and organizes, where it eludes observation in particulars to give the rarer delight of perfection as a whole, that it belongs to art. Then it is truly ideal, the *forma mentis æterna*, not as a passive mould into which the thought is poured, but as the conceptive energy which finds all material plastic to its preconceived design. Mere vividness of expression, such as makes quotable passages, comes of the complete surrender of self to the impression. . . . It is a quality, perhaps, in which the young poet is richer than the mature, his very inexperience making him more venturesome in those leaps of language that startle us with their rashness only to bewitch us the more with the happy ease of their accomplishment. For this there are no existing laws of rhetoric, for it is from such felicities that the rhetoricians deduce and codify their statutes. It is something which cannot be improved upon or cultivated, for it is immediate and intuitive. But this power of expression is subsidiary, and goes only a little way toward the making of a great poet. Imagination, where it is truly creative, is a faculty, and not a quality; it looks before and after, it gives the form that makes all the parts work together harmoniously toward a given end, its seat is in the higher reason, and it is efficient only as a servant of the will. Imagination, as it is too often misunderstood, is mere fantasy, the image-making power, common to all who have the gift of dreams. . . .

The true poetic imagination is of one quality, whether it be ancient or modern, and equally subject to those laws of grace, of proportion, of design, in whose free service, and in that alone it can become art. Those laws are something which do not

"Alter when they alteration find,
And bend with the remover to remove."

And they are more clearly to be deduced from the eminent examples of Greek literature than from any other source. It is the advantage of this select company of ancients that their works are defecated of all turbid mixture of contemporaneousness, and have become to us pure *literature*, our judgment and enjoyment of which cannot be vulgarized by any prejudices of time or place.—From "Among My Books," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Cordwood

THE hired man stacks cordwood, rows on rows.
The singing horse-saw is a sound he knows.
There may be other winters, other snows,

Though now upon the slopes, by brook and rill
And silver trickle, what was snow and still
Is now swift music down the sugar hill.

He stacks his cord, begins another stack.
The humming saw snows sawdust at his back.
There will be other winters to attack,

Let savage music fill the out-of-doors,
The sound of waters raid the valley floors,
And farmers stand and muse, forgetting chores.

CHARLES MALAM

Two Lads on Holiday

DO not be deceived into thinking that this is the substance of Oxford, 1914. I am not in a position to give you that. It is a glimpse here and there—all I got myself. I had squeezed through the key hole neatly enough, but I was still in the outer hall. In plainer words I was a graduate without a College, except on paper, and my rooms were not in any ivied quad, but in Divinity Road, next Prior's. They cost eighteen shillings a week, with board. That left four shillings a week going spare. Prior had three shillings a week going spare when he had paid for his clothes and his tutor. . . . He was assistant master at St. Clement's School; I was organist of St. Clement's Church at a salary of £55 a year, £13:15:0 a quarter, which I sent home as it came in and received in return two postal orders every Saturday, one for ten shillings and the other for twelve. Prior called me a lucky dog. I was. Sometimes I had as much as five shillings saved up; and then my recklessness would spread to him and he would kick his Tacitus under the sofa and come out with me—two lads on holiday, book-hunting.

There used to be a little shop near Fisher's Row. It was next door to a greengrocer. You stepped over the cabbage leaves that he never seemed to tidy away and went down into a dungeon thick with the untended dust of years. Not just dustable dust—Dust. It puffed up as you pulled a book out: drifted across a shaft of sunlight like a shadow, palpable, and was gone except for one gleaming mote when you reached down to put the book back. It would not do, that one. Too dear. Half a crown. Prior and I had to be content with the rows of sixpennies stretched out in the gloom, though we searched the ninepennies if times were good and plunged, now and then. Once I spent three shillings on a single book. . . . I swopped it afterwards for a waistcoat. The value of books is not learnt in a day and I needed that spur to it. We wanted a lazy hour in the cool away from unseens and Latin prose and twenty-two shillings a week; we found it. No one came in. Nothing went by but coal carts rumbling over the bridge in slow procession. . . . We would pay, and leave; and wander up to Carfax and along the Corn to Ship Street, and so to Blackwell's in the Broad—a real bookshop, dusted every day, and innocent of kippers. Its paint is brighter now and the open space near the stairs used to be a chimney; but it was Blackwell's, as it still is, "the literary man's publichouse"; and to us, and many like us, who were free to read and handle the books we could never afford to buy, it was the poor man's college.

Then home again as the shadows lengthened Prior's six feet three and my five feet six: play over, work ahead, and the two of us interminably talking of all the brave new things the world held out to us and how we would make them braver—the old delight, the old hope, which each generation steadfastly believes it is the first ever to have thought of—and talking most of all with superb assurance of the day when Prior would publish his first book, which never came, and the night when they would play my music in Queen's Hall, which did.—THOMAS WOOD, in "True Thomas." (London: Cape.)

Wings Over the River

GRAY mist-clouds fill the air
And delicately furl
The bending birches,
Now all winter-bare,
That line the still stream
Lustrous as black pearl.

From the fog-pale vacuity
Floats down, all beauteous,
A pure white bird
With calm serenity,
Its pinions spread,
Like sculptured marble
Of Pentelicus.

CLARA L. BAXTER

"Ye have need of patience"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY persons are ready to admit that they have need of patience. Some are earnestly striving to cultivate it, and occasionally someone may feel that he has measurably succeeded in realizing it. One engaged in any legitimate pursuit may exercise this quality in the sense of perseverance or endurance in working toward some desired end. But in other respects it enters into one's attitude toward affliction, provocation, or any evil, either as a negative, passive endurance or else as a positive spirit of fortitude, meekness, and unconquerable trust in good. It was in the truer sense that the writer of the epistle to the Hebrews, after referring to the "great fight of afflictions" which they had endured, said to the Christian converts: "Cast not away therefore your confidence, which hath great recompence of reward. For ye have need of patience, that, after ye have done the will of God, ye might receive the promise" (Hebrews 10:32, 35, 36).

The world has witnessed many fine examples of forbearance of one toward another, in view of another's seeming faults, infirmities, or need for comfort or care—examples of courage necessary to face difficult conditions with a calm expectation of some desirable outcome, and of a kindliness maintained under vexatious stress. Indeed, in all such instances of discipline patience is equivalent to an undaunted confidence in something higher and better than the troublesome error. And this shows that good is ever present, and that it is in some measure grasped and manifested by right-thinking persons.

Much greater, then, is the impetus toward "patient continuance in well doing" (Romans 2:7) when, through Christian Science, good is discerned as divine Principle to be understood and demonstrated; when it is seen that we need patience toward ourselves, as we seek in calm perseverance to know the spiritual reality, so that after we "have done the will of God" we may "receive the promise."

What is the will of God, and what are the promises to be fulfilled, as our thoughts are conformed to His will? These are questions we need to consider, that we may learn wherein we "have need of patience." Cultivating a calm, steadfast character is praiseworthy; but gaining true patience means more than this. It means persevering in the effort to understand God and man, so that in all our common or unusual experiences we may express the truth which we know to be real, and thus face all things not only with kindliness, but with power, the power of reflected love, which heals discordant conditions. The admonition (Hebrews 12:1), "Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us," Mrs. Eddy interprets as "Let us put aside material self and sense, and seek the divine Principle and Science of all healing" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 20).

This view of patience as a quality we need in working out our own salvation from material self and sense, helps us to be truly forbearing toward others, for in striving to conform to divine Principle we more clearly see as unreal the conditions which tempt us to impatience, discontent, weariness, resentment. And in healing our own thoughts we are in that measure bringing the healing truth to discordant conditions and to all involved therein.

Our great need is to understand God and man and faithfully apply our understanding, looking to good with unconquerable hope and love. This we must do; this alone helps us to overcome our difficulties. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 3), "The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely;' but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire."

We must not be impatient with ourselves when we feel that our footsteps in knowing God are halting and our progress slow. We must remember the perfect beauty of the goal. And since we are working out this great problem of being in association with others in all manner of human affairs, we have need of patience as kindliness of heart which furthers our own realization of good and our own release from false belief, while it also extends the healing influence of divine Love to all concerned and ameliorates the friction of human will.

In his epistle James speaks of the husbandman who "waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain;" and from this lesson he draws the admonition, "Be ye also patient; stablish your hearts: for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh" (James 5:7, 8). The great purpose to know God and man aright, to lay aside the false sense of self, calls for the sublime serenity which is ever upborne by the assurance that whatever is unlike God is being conquered. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 254), "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

,,Gij hebt lijdzaamheid van noode''

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap).]

VELEN van ons menschen zijn bereid te erkennen, dat wij lijdzaamheid van noode hebben. Sommigen onder ons streven er ernstig naar deze deugd aan te kweeken en af en toe gevoelt iemand, dat hij er in zekere mate in geslaagd is lijdzaamheid tot uiting te brengen. Hij, die zich een gerechte taak heeft gesteld, kan deze eigenschap betrachten in den vorm van volharding of uithoudingsvermogen om het gewenschte doel te bereiken. In andere gevallen treedt in onze houding tegenover een ons aangedaan onrecht of eenig ander kwaad, deze eigenschap aan den dag, hetzij als een negatief, lijdelijk verdragen, dan wel als een positive geest van vastberadenheid, zachtmoedigheid en onverwinnelijk vertrouwen in het goede. De schrijver van den Brief aan de Hebreërs had dezen hoogeren zin van lijdzaamheid op het oog, toen hij aan de tot het Christendom bekeerden, na eerst gesproken te hebben over „den strijd des lijdens" welken zij te verdragen hadden gehad, schreef: „Werpt dan uwe vrijmoedigheid niet weg, welke eene groote vergelding des loons heeft. Want gij hebt lijdzaamheid van noode opdat gij, den wil Gods gedaan hebbende, de beloften moogt wegdragen" (Hebr. 10: 32, 35, 36).

De wereld is getuige geweest van vele schoone voorbeelden van lankmoedigheid, wanneer de mensch te staan kwam tegenover de schijnbare fouten en tekortkomingen van anderen, of wanneer dezen behoefte hadden aan vertroosting en zorg; voorbeelden te over zijn er van den moed, benoodigd om aan moeilijke toestanden het hoofd te bieden met het rustig verwachten van een gunstige uitkomst en tallooze voorbeelden van een lankmoedigheid, welke onder smartelijke omstandigheden bewaard bleef. In al dergelijke gevallen van zelfbeheersching is lankmoedigheid verwant aan een onversaagd vertrouwen in iets, dat hooger en beter is dan de kwellende dwaling. En dit doet ons zien, dat het goede immer-tegenwoordig is en dat het in zekere mate bereikt en tot openbaring gebracht wordt door zuiver-denkende menschen.

De drijfveer tot „volharding in goed doen" (Rom 2:7) wordt echter oneindig sterker, wanneer wij door Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] het goede leeren beschouwen als het goddelijk Beginsel, dat begrepen en gedemonstreerd moet worden, en wij gaan inzien, dat wij ook jegens onszelf lankmoedigheid van noode hebben, waar wij met rustige volharding streven naar de kennis van de geestelijke werkelijkheid, opdat ook wij „den wil Gods gedaan hebbende, de beloften . . . wegdragen" zullen.

Wat is de wil Gods en wat zijn de beloften, die in vervulling zullen gaan, naarmate ons denken in overeenstemming is met Zijn wil? Deze vragen dienen overdacht te worden, opdat wij zullen zien, waarin wij „lijdzaamheid van noode" hebben. Een kalm, vastberaden karakter aan te kweeken, is prijzenswaardig, doch ware lijdzaamheid te bezitten, beteekent nog meer dan dit. Het beteekent het volhardend streven om God en den mensch te leeren kennen, opdat wij onder al onze gewone of ongewone ondervindingen uiting zullen geven aan de waarheid, die wij als werkelijk hebben leeren kennen, en wij zoodoende niet slechts met vriendelijkheid, maar met macht tegenover alle dingen komen te staan,—met de macht van de weerspiegelde liefde, die alle onharmonische toestanden heelt. De vermaning uit den Brief aan de Hebreërs (12:1): „Laat ons afleggen allen last en de zonde die ons lichtelijk omringt, en laat ons met lijdzaamheid loopen de loopbaan die ons voorgesteld is," wordt door Mrs. Eddy als volgt verklaard (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, blz. 20): „Laat ons het stoffelijk eigen-ik en den stoffelijken zin afleggen en het goddelijk Beginsel en de Wetenschap van alle genezing zoeken."

Dit inzicht, dat lijdzaamheid een eigenschap is, die wij noodig hebben bij het uitwerken onzer eigen verlossing van het stoffelijk eigen-ik en den stoffelijken zin, helpt ons om waarachtig geduld te hebben met anderen, want door het streven om gehoorzaam te zijn aan het goddelijk Beginsel, wordt het ons steeds duidelijker, dat de toestanden, die ons verleiden tot ongeduld, ontevredenheid, vermoeidheid en toorn, onwerkelijk zijn. En naarmate wij onze eigen gedachten genezen, brengen wij de genezende waarheid tot alle onharmonische toestanden en tot ieder, die daarbij betrokken is.

Wat wij het meest van noode hebben, is God en den mensch te begrijpen en getrouwelijk ons begrijpen in toepassing te brengen door met onverwinnelijke hoop en liefde op het goede te zien. Dit hebben wij te doen, dit alleen helpt ons onze moeilijkheden te overwinnen. Mrs. Eddy zegt (*Science and Health*, blz. 3): „Het Goddelijk Wezen moet door den mensch weerspiegeld worden, zoo niet, dan is de mensch niet het beeld en de gelijkenis van den lankmoedige, teedere en ware, den Eene, die ‚gansch begeerlijk' is; doch God te verstaan is eeuwigheidswerk, en vereischt algeheele toewijding van gedachte, energie en verlangen."

Wij moeten niet ongeduldig worden met onszelf, wanneer wij het gevoel hebben dat ons voortschrijden in de kennis van God aarzelend is en onze groei langzaam. De volkomen schoonheid van het einddoel moeten wij in gedachte houden. En waar wij bezig zijn te zamen met anderen op elk gebied van het bestaan het groote vraagstuk van het zijn uit te werken, hebben wij die lijdzaamheid van noode, die als barmhartigheid onze eigen verwezenlijking van het goede bevordert en ons bevrijdt van verkeerde geloofsvormen, terwijl zij tevens den genezenden invloed van Liefde aan alle partijen brengt en de wrijving van den menschelijken wil lenigt.

In zijn Zendbrief spreekt Jacobus van den landman die „verwacht de kostelijke vrucht des velds, lankmoedig zijnde over haar, totdat het den vroegen en den spaden regen zal hebben ontvangen;" en uit deze les trekt hij de vermaning: „Weest gij óók lankmoedig, versterkt uwe harten, want de toekomst des Heeren genaakt" (Jac. 5:7, 8). Het hooge doel, God en den mensch waarlijk te leeren kennen en het verkeerde begrip omtrent den mensch af te leggen, vraagt de verheven kalmte, die steeds gedragen wordt door de verzekerdheid, dat al wat ongelijk is aan God, overwonnen zal worden. Mrs. Eddy zegt (*Science and Health*, blz. 254): „Wanneer wij geduldig God verbeiden en in gerechtigheid naar Waarheid uitgaan, richt Hij onzen weg."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England Edition

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Closing Stocks
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BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1937

Big Regional Market Sought In Connecticut

Agricultural Groups Are Behind Plan Calling for Legislative Aid

Food Terminal

Project Considered Would Locate at Site Near City of New Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Feb. 27—The united strength of Connecticut's principal agricultural organizations was thrown this week behind a move to establish a regional produce market in this state where wholesale marketing of fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry and other native food supplies could be handled on a scale never before attempted in this state.

Before the General Assembly is a bill setting up a Regional Market Authority and giving it $195,000 in state funds to establish and operate the market. Farmers testified before the Appropriations Committee of the Assembly at a hearing on the bill that the market they plan would serve as a "complete food terminal" for Connecticut for the next 100 years.

Development of the motor truck which makes long hauls of produce easy and an accompanying increase in production of vegetables and fruits by Connecticut farmers are at the bottom of the demand for improved marketing facilities.

In Trucking Distance

At certain seasons Connecticut now produces more strawberries, lettuce, carrots and other produce than its citizens will buy. Near at hand is the tremendous market of the New York metropolitan area. Within trucking distance are Providence, Springfield, Albany and Boston. Before the northern New England season is at its height Connecticut has produce that can be sold in Boston. After the New Jersey and Delaware season is past it has fruits and vegetables that New York will buy.

These movements have been going on, but now a new factor makes Connecticut growers anxious. In Boston, at Menands, N. Y., and now at Newburgh, N. Y., huge regional markets have been developed. City buyers, looking for large lots of produce that they can pick up quickly at a single spot, will go to these large concentration points to do their buying.

Connecticut has nothing comparable to offer, and farmers told the legislative committee that their business already has suffered on that account. Existing market facilities in Connecticut are those established in the cities when produce came to market in horse-drawn vehicles and when the market drew supplies from no farther than 10 miles away

Increasing production has brought about congestion and crowding in the limited areas of the city terminals. It takes farmers hours to get into town with a load of produce and get it sold. Buyers who want both quality and quantity cannot fill their needs at a single market center.

Near New Haven

For two years the vegetable growers and fruit growers have been planning a regional market near New Haven, at the center of the vegetable-producing area of the State and the center of food distribution in Connecticut. It is to start this market that they now ask the State's assistance.

The bill they have drawn provides for a board of 15 to build and run the market, under supervision of the Department of Agriculture. They told the committee that the market, once established, would pay its way in rentals and that the appropriation would eventually be paid back.

Plans call for development of the facilities on a site in Hamden already under option to a co-operative farm group. Railroad sidings would be provided, buildings for jobbers and stalls for farmers' trucks.

Bitter opposition comes from the wholesalers located in the New Haven city market. Their substantial investment would be wiped out, they told the committee, if the plan goes through.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

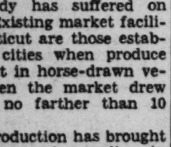
Boston and Vicinity: Occasionally overcast and slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle 20's; Sunday cloudy, probably followed by snow at night; moderate northwest to north winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy; slightly colder in north portion tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness followed by snow at night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness followed by snow or rain in late afternoon or at night; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds tonight shifting to north on Sunday; weather partly overcast tonight, becoming overcast on Sunday, followed by rain over extreme south portion.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	30	Minneapolis	18	16
Bermuda	54	52	New Orleans	50	48
Chicago	26	24	New York	34	32
Denver	12	10	Norfolk	38	36
Helena	8	6	Philadelphia	34	32
Jacksonville	42	42	St. Louis	22	18
Kansas City	24	24	San Francisco	44	44
Los Angeles	46	46	Washington	32	30
Miami	66	64			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T.
B—Minimum Feb. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:35 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 12:54 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 6 p. m.

February Warmest In Sixty-Six Years

Boston News Today

Little Early Yet For 'Tra-la-la Las'

With Old Sol looking down upon Boston today with spring-like fervor and with crocuses, tulips and forsythia showing unusually early signs of activity in all parts of New England, G. Harold Noyes scanned the skies with his official "weather eye" atop the Federal building today and warned the poets not to get out their notebooks and tra-la-la-las prematurely.

His warning constituted a modern paraphrasing of that old adage about not "counting your chickens before they are hatched." In other words, the records are filled with instances of New Englanders polishing up their golf clubs to take a few preliminary swings in the living room, only to dig out the old snow shovel from behind a barrage of garden tools where it had been collecting rust up to the first of March.

While the open winter this year has had no parallel in the records so far as lack of snow is concerned, the winter of 1932 produced an average warmer temperature, the weather prognosticator declared. That year, however, there was 20 inches of snow in February, five inches in March and five more inches in April, blasting the fallacy that snow and warm weather do not go together. In ann, 49 inches of snow fell during that warmest of winters.

There was no indication in the skies at this time that snow would interrupt the general routine, although somewhat colder and cloudy weather was the report for the week-end. This meant possible rain to the weather bureau rather than snow. This February has been the third warmest February in the 66 years of Bureau recordings, with an average temperature of 34 degrees, or five above normal for this period.

Snowfall in Boston for the winter to date totaled seven inches, compared with 35 inches in 1933, the record snowfall for February. February this year is unique in that the snowfall has not been enough to measure. If there is no more snow this year, the winter of 1936-37 will go down on the books as a record.

Experience has revealed, however, that New England usually gets a reasonable snowfall. For instance, take the year 1877. Up to March 1, no snow had fallen. But the spring carolers in March were buried under a 15-inch blizzard.

Crew of Linaria Spurns New Order

Flat refusal to comply with his request that they fulfill their agreement and take their ship to Spain with a cargo of nitrate greeted Joseph Dobbyn, American representative of the National Union of Seamen of Great Britain, when he climbed aboard the collier Linaria at Mystic Docks this morning to interview the crew. All are members of the union.

Mr. Dobbyn, who came over from his office in New York City yesterday, told the men that he could only advise them to take this action since he lacked authority at present to order it on behalf of the union.

Following the crew's polite but firm refusal to comply with his request, Mr. Dobbyn cabled the union headquarters in London as follows: "Talked to men. Absolutely refuse to go Spain. Any sort cargo that might be used for war materials. Will remain here Monday. Reply ship."

Leaving the Linaria and its "stay-in" strikers, Mr. Dobbyn went to the office of John G. Hall & Co., Inc., the Boston agents of the ship's owners, where he met its skipper, Capt. Joseph Robinson, and with Henry Wightman of the Hall company proceeded to the British Consulate for a conference with British Consul General Hugh Alexander Ford and Vice-Consul F. B. A. Rundall.

The results of the conference were not disclosed. Captain Robinson admitted having received a reply to his cable to the Stag Line, owners of the Linaria, asking if they would be willing to pay the return passage of the striking crew if they should be paid off in Boston, but he declined to disclose its contents at present.

Shipping men are now of the opinion that since the men have now definitely refused to carry out their agreement, the situation is squarely up to the Consul General here.

Repudiated by their employers, their union and their Government, for their stand against becoming a party to the shipment of nitrates to Spain, the crew of the Linaria are to be feted as guests of honor at a public celebration, Sunday.

Arrangements for the celebration were made by the Greater Boston Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, and the meeting will be held at 6 Byron Street, Boston, Sunday evening.

The crew balked at the plan to have the Linaria load nitrates at Hopewell, Va., for Seville, Spain. They told a delegation from the Greater Boston Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, who boarded the Linaria, that "we will not be a goin' to have nothing to do with the bombing of women and children—we were in the war and we know what nitrates is for and what shooting is like." Most of the seamen are World War veterans, although the youngest members, two lads of 19, are sons of veterans who remember experiences told by their elders.

The Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, chairman of the Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, will preside and tributes commending the men for their stand will be made. Alex Robson, fireman aboard the collier and spokesman for the crew, will have an opportunity to tell their story directly to the people of Boston. Arrangements for the entertainment program will be made by Miss Ruth Robinson and Mrs. Marian Burrows.

Old Methods Used In Unloading Corn

With five shiploads of Argentine corn diverted to other ports because of inability to handle them in Boston for several weeks, and with enough other vessels waiting in the harbor to keep the single piece of suction grain discharging equipment busy for three weeks, "horse and buggy" days returned at the Army Base yesterday. A gang of longshoremen armed with shovels and baskets went down into the hold of the Baron Jedburgh and began to shovel out 65,000 bushels of grain.

It was estimated that it will take four days to discharge this remaining part of a mixed cargo from Argentine ports. Each basket, after being filled by the men, is hoisted by the ship's tackle and dumped into an improvised chute leading to railroad cars on the dock.

Quinsigamond Protests Filed As Lake Falls

Gate of Dam Left Open at North Grafton Held Drainage Cause

State Aid Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 27—In days gone by Lake Quinsigamond was the favorite hunting ground of the Nipmuk Indians, but in summers days to come the red man will most likely be replaced by hordes of hunting mosquitoes, according to protests filed with local and state health boards by residents on the shores of the lake.

It seems that despite flood conditions in other parts of New England, Lake Quinsigamond, situated between the City of Worcester and the towns of Shrewsbury and North Grafton, is fast loosing its water. There is every prospect, according to the complaining residents, that the lake—five miles long and considered one of the most beautiful in this part of the country—will become nothing much more than a good-sized pond surrounded by desolate acres of soggy marsh land and mud flats before summer.

With the water level at a new low last week—and receding rapidly from day to day—and with no hope of melting snow to make up for the shrinkage, the health officials, whose aid was invoked, have completed a survey of the situation.

The possibility of a bumper mosquito crop, as well as of various other problems, is extremely good, they admitted, unless something is done and done quickly. But they themselves are completely powerless to remedy the situation.

Gates Open at Dam

Back of the disappearance of the water, they found, is the fact that the water rights to the lake were owned by the Linen Thread Company of Worcester, defunct since 1931. The trouble was traced to open gates at a dam at the North Grafton end of the lake, where the water was pouring away in unstemmed and unused torrents since the mill there, owned by the defunct concern, is now abandoned.

Under the direction of the Lake Quinsigamond Commission, which has taken up the campaign of the lake residents to stop the drainage, a move is now under way to secure the approval of the Legislative Committee on Public Health to approve a bill to give Worcester County the right to spend $30,000 for protection and sanitary control of the lake waters. If approved, the commission will use the money to prevent mosquito breeding and to offset the offensive odors that will arise in the drained sections during the summer.

In the meantime the commission is endeavoring to get Worcester to purchase the water rights of the lake from the present owners. Lake residents have contended that the owners of the dam have left the gates open to force the city to purchase the water rights. An offer to sell the rights for $80,000 was made, and when there was no sign of acceptance, it is said, the water in Lake Quinsigamond began to drop and has continued to do so.

Minimum Level Set

Under the law there is a minimum level to which the water can be lowered. When that level is reached, public authorities can step in and order the gates of the dam closed. But at the minimum level, at least one third of the area ordinarily covered by water will be exposed, and it is estimated the usual summer shrinkage will result in exposing almost half of the lake bed.

The southern end of the lake is the part most affected at present. This section, which has a muddy bottom heavily grown with grass and weeds, has been converted into acres of soggy marsh lands and mud flats. Lagoons of considerable size on the Shrewsbury side, most of which are surrounded by summer cottages, contain insufficient water to float a boat and promise to be mere puddles by the approach of summer.

Cape Codder Digs 'Winter' Potatoes

By the Associated Press

Wareham, Mass., Feb. 27

Horatio G. Harlow, who in other years was busy shoveling snow about this time, today reported he had dug some fine potatoes from his garden.

While preparing the garden for the planting of early peas he said he dug into several hillocks he had missed in harvesting his potatoes last fall and turned up some excellent potatoes. Frost had not penetrated deep enough during the mild winter, he said, to damage them.

Shanghai-Boston Distance Varies; Reasons Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27—Boston and Shanghai aren't always the same distance apart, or don't appear to be.

Their distance varies within a month by as much as 100 feet, according to observations taken here by Siccawei Observatory in conjunction with EuEropean stations.

This phenomenon—known for some years to meteorologists—is receiving special study from the Rev. P. Lejay, member of the French Academy of Science and director of the Siccawei Observatory.

The object of the research is to determine whether the measurements indicate an actual movement of continents or result from errors in the astronomical "measuring sticks" employed.

The Rev. Mr. Lejay has just returned from two years' absence during which he attended the international astronomical conference in Paris, where he took part in general discussion of the "oscillation of continents" theory and matters connected with what is known as "Wegener's theory"—that the east coast of South America and the west coast of Africa seem to form two halves of a larger continent that had broken apart, and that America was still marching off toward Asia, though at a rather moderate rate of speed.

The question of longitudinal variation of two such points as Boston and Shanghai, according to the Rev. Mr. Lejay, has received three suggested answers. One is that owing to meteorological disturbances, the direction of the star taken as "measuring-stick" may not be a true one, owing to deflection of its light (as one gains a distorted idea of the appearance of a stick thrust below the surface of a pail of water).

Another theory is that the movement of masses within the earth affects the vertical, drawn from the center of the earth, its gravity being altered by such displacements. Finally there is the idea that the great earth masses do, in fact, cause actual oscillations of the crust, so that the continents swing back and forth within a very limited measurement. Siccawei is continuing its study of this problem in hope of some more final answer.

The Rev. Mr. Lejay spent part of his time abroad in making gravity measurements of the earth and he says he has completed about one-twentieth of its circumference, while other natural scientists are similarly working at various points—one, a Netherlands subject, employing a submarine.

Mahan to Discuss N. E. Shoe Situation With C. I. O. Leader

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—William B. Mahan, general organizer for the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, said today he was going to Cleveland to discuss the New England shoe situation with John Brophy, Committee for Industrial Organization director.

Mr. Mahan led the union strike which earlier in the week obtained a 15 per cent wage increase for workers in Massachusetts and New Hampshire shoe centers. The strike had the support of the New England Council of the C. I. O.

Several small open shops will meet union representatives on Monday to discuss the question of granting a 15 per cent wage boost, Mr. Mahan asserted. The strike, he added, was virtually over except for a little "mopping up."

Lowell Urges Merit System As U. S. Need

Essential to Democratic Institutions, Former Harvard Leader Says

End Spoils System

An end to the spoils system in American government and establishment of a permanent civil service are necessary to the preservation of democratic institutions, according to Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University.

With democracy on trial in many countries of the world, Dr. Lowell declared last night in an address radiocast over shortwave station W1XAL, Boston, the means for efficient operation of democracy should be provided.

"If we do want real popular government," he asserted, "we should insist that our representatives, legislative and executive, adopt the means essential thereto; for he that willeth not the means, willeth not the end."

The issue of a permanent civil service, recruited by merit and retained during good behavior, is a fragment of the question whether government shall be conducted for the profit of those who rule, or for the good of the public, he went on.

Simple Ways of Settlers

The complete text of Dr. Lowell's address follows:

"When our romantic forebears brought their practical good sense across the ocean, they carried with them the simple ways of managing in popular meetings the local affairs of the parish or the manor, and these they adapted to their new home as they spread their settlements into the wilderness. From the very nature of his life the settler became a jack-of-all-trades; and almost every freeman or farmer was quite competent to be a field-driver, a pound-keeper, an assessor, or whatever these offices were called in different parts of the Atlantic seaboard. He could build a bridge over a moderate stream; and as for the roads, they were for the most part mere tracks through the woods or across meadows, for which no great engineering skill was required. Therefore a permanent, trained civil service was neither needed nor organized.

"The same thing was true of the frontiersmen as they pushed westward, subduing the wilderness as they advanced. Curiously enough, the experience of the ancient little democracies was not very different. In spite of her great intellectual development, Athens chose her local officials by lot. But as civilization became more complex, and government was conducted on a more extended scale, there arose the need of a highly experienced, and therefore permanent, staff of civil servants.

"So far as our heritage from the ancient world is concerned the earliest formation of such a body seems to have come under the dynasty of the Greek Pharaohs in Egypt; and from there it was, rather gradually, copied by the early Roman Emperors. When one considers the absence of a fixed order of succession to the throne, and the weakness or badness of many of the occupants, it becomes clear how the constant presence of that permanent body of trained civil servants enabled the Empire to endure so long as it did.

"In England, the approach to such a system, whereby justice and

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Norton Refuses Aid To Curley; Strikes Blow at Mansfield

Scolponeti Tries to Bring All Candidates Under Corrupt Charges

Brings the Courts Into Controversy

If the law was violated when $100,000 was spent on James M. Curley's election as governor in 1934, then "the justices of allthe courts, district, superior and supreme, have been the recipients of gifts from governors who violated the law," said Joseph A. Scolponeti, Mr. Curley's attorney, today.

As the result of a petition of James J. Irwin of Everett for proceedings against J. Walter Quinn, treasurer for the Curley campaign in 1934, the justices of the municipal court—six to three—charged Mr. Quinn with a violation of the Corrupt Practices Act in a report to the superior court, filed yesterday.

"Although the Irwin petition is malicious, the former Governor is acting without malice," Mr. Scolponeti declared today. "He is just trying to clear up the whole situation. If there has been a violation of the law as the justices of the court indicate, I say it has been a violation of the law in good faith. If there has been a violation, it is not the fault of the candidates but of the law.

"The candidates cannot cure the situation," he continued. 'The situation can be cured by the Legislature, and they are now in session. Maybe the reason that they are not interested is because they are judge of their own election and are not affected by this situation.

Held in $100

Following receipt and publication of the lower court report, Mr. Quinn was held in personal recognizance of $100 by Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster for appearance before a superior court judge on Monday.

The Curley campaign treasurer was accompanied to the courthouse by Mr. Scolponeti, who was formerly Assistant District Attorney, and Hale Power, attorney. Mr. Scolponeti has been retained by former Governor Curley to bring the same action against other prominent candidates for public office that the municipal court justices have brought against him.

Mr. Curley said he was undisturbed by the court action. Observing that "the mayoralty campaign is on," he declared that the six Republican municipal justices voted for the report, the three Democratic justices against it.

All Held Vulnerable

The former Governor also asserted that his victor in the recent senatorial campaign, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., as well as Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelley, Mayor Mansfield and former Gov. Joseph B. Ely are all vulnerable on the same score as he.

Mr. Scolponeti has secured the expense statements of these and other recent Massachusetts candidates against whom he intends to bring action.

"I will ask the superior court to continue Mr. Quinn's case so that all these cases may be heard together," Mr. Scolponeti said yesterday. "As far as I can make out, all the candidates for the past 10 or 15 years have been in the same boat. If my

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Councilor Asserts in a Statement That Both 'Pair of Rogues'

Mayor Declares '50 P. C. Right'

The expectation, as announced by former Gov. James M. Curley, that City Councillor Clement A. Norton would publicly defend him from charges of malfeasance in office received a curt rebuff today as Mr. Norton denounced the mayoralty administrations of both Mr. Curley and Mr. Mansfield, characterizing them as "a pair of rogues."

In a prepared statement, Councillor Norton said there was nothing he could say in defense of the Curley administration, but quickly added that Mayor Mansfield's charges of waste and malfeasance, made last night in a radio address, was a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

Informed of the statement, Mayor Mansfield merely commented, "Mr. Norton is 50 per cent right."

Former Governor Curley was not available for a statement, but at his headquarters in Hotel Touraine it was expected that he might reply during a scheduled address to the women's division of the Curley-for-Mayor Club late today.

Norton Statement

The statement of City Councillor Norton follows: "I shall not go to the Hotel Touraine today to the defense of Curley. There is nothing I can say in defense of the Curley administration. However, I will say that I never saw conditions as bad at City Hall as they are at present—not even under Curley. They are a pair of rogues.

"This brawl is just a case of the pot calling the kettle black. It will be a pity if the people of Boston have to choose next November between 'Holier than thou Mansfield,' with his show of political honesty, and Curley, the gang politician.

"This is a loot year at City Hall; this is a waste year at City Hall. I am not concerned with the loot of four years ago, I am concerned with the loot this year. I hope the public will become aware of the fact that these men are a pair of rogues before they go to the polls next November."

Councilor Norton, City Hall observers recalled today, has been identified with most of the civic reforms that have come up in Boston during his five terms in the council. It was remembered that he had consistently voted against the budgets of both Mr. Curley and Mayor Mansfield on the grounds that they were inadequate.

It was also recalled that Councilor Norton once boasted that he had been discriminated against in the matter of improvements in his Hyde Park district because of his opposition to the Curley and Mansfield administrations.

Councilor Norton's brother, Dr. Harold F. Norton, was appointed superintendent of the Boston State Hospital at Mattapan by Mr. Curley just before his gubernatorial term expired. It was Dr. Norton's disclosures about the conduct of the institution which led to the resignation of the board of trustees recently.

"Wasted and Stolen"

In his address over the radio last night attacking the mayoralty record of former Gov. James M. Curley, Mayor Mansfield charged that Mr. Curley had been the "recipient" of a great deal of the city's money "wasted and stolen."

The Mayor named 11 specific instances where such discrepancies had occurred, adding up to a total of $1,380,480.

"All of your friends got all that they could, of course," the Mayor said in part, "but you got yours, Jim, and neither you nor anybody else can say differently and I know it and you know it."

The Mayor then challenged Mr. Curley to sue him for slander, indicating that while he was aware of the grave charges made, as a lawyer he was sure of his grounds and his facts.

The Mayor spoke on the radio last night, answering a question put by Mr. Curley a few days ago when he announced his candidacy for a fourth term as Mayor of Boston.

Said Mr. Curley:

"You promised, Mayor Mansfield, when you were a candidate for election as mayor, to save 65 cents on every dollar that was to be spent in conducting the affairs of the City of Boston. Where is this money you promised to save?"

In his radio reply to this question last night Mr. Mansfield, after denying he had ever made that specific campaign promise, charged the Curley administrations with financial negligence and malfeasance and summed up the address with this statement:

"Now you (Mr. Curley) have asked me a question. I have answered it. Ask me another."

In his charges against Mr. Curley, Mayor Mansfield listed four instances where "friends" of Mr. Curley had bought at private sales land later resold to the city at a total increase in price of $410,700.

These were:

1. Private sale of a parcel of land at 117 North street to a "friend" at $85,000, later re-sold to the city for $134,000.

2. Sale of a second parcel to a private purchaser "known" to Mr. Curley, for $500,000, later sold to the city for $582,000.

3. A third parcel "sold to a good friend" of Mr. Curley's while he was mayor for $180,000. When the city bought this property it paid $311,800.

4. "And then there was another parcel," said Mr. Mansfield, "sold to a friend of yours for $200,000, and when the city paid for it it paid $348,700."

Defeat of Major Legislation Marks Week on Beacon Hill

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

Defeat of moves to abolish capital punishment, to establish flat rate compulsory automobile insurance, and to provide an investigation of county government, were features of this week's busy session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Still working on a speedy schedule, which, if maintained, will result in prorogation late in May, the Legislature sustained Gov. Charles F. Hurley's first veto of a bill to revise the probation laws, and killed legislation to provide capital punishment for persons guilty of kidnaping. The week's action is summarized briefly as follows:

The House

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill under which the annual operating deficit of the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel would have been saddled upon the entire Metropolitan District rather than upon Boston alone.

Significance: Boston, for several years, has attempted to obtain financial assistance from the State or district to carry its "White Elephant." The deficit runs approximately $300,000 annually. The Legislature's attitude is "Boston wanted it; let Boston pay the expense."

* * *

Action: Accepted adverse reports on bills to establish a people's counsel to fight for reductions in public utility rates before the State Public Utilities commission.

Significance. The action of the legislature on several utility-curbing bills this year has proved it conservative.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a proposal to establish a board of registration of dry cleaners and dyers.

Significance: The trend toward special boards appears halted for a time. Several now exist.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to set up a capital district to include Metropolitan Boston.

Significance: The legislature did not take the proposal seriously. Its effect would have been practically to consolidate Metropolitan Boston into a single community.

* * *

Action: Upheld Governor Hurley's veto of an act providing for time-off rewards for habitual criminals whose conduct in prison has been perfect.

Significance: Although the State

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Shoe Workers Stay on Jobs In Maine and Resist Unions

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 27—While strikes of members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union were reported to have closed seven factories in other sections of New England, where manufacturers refused to grant 15 per cent increases, no concerted action of workers in Maine's busy shoe centers had been reported up to today.

A potent reason may be the non-existence in this state of affiliated union groups. The last attempt on a large scale to unionize factories in Auburn, Maine's shoe manufacturing center, was made several years ago and abandoned after several months of unsuccessful effort. Suspicious of "outside" interference, Maine shoe workers have never taken kindly to unionism. Manufacturers, of course, always have opposed it and, as a result, unions have not made much headway in Maine in recent years.

There have been reports of minor differences in some Auburn factories, but they appear to have been settled by conferences and in no way impeded the work of the plant. However, the apparent success workers have had in centers where their demands have been met has caused comment among employees. Informal meetings of some of them for the purpose of contemplating the situation are reported to have been held in Lewiston.

* * *

The legislature's decision to tax beer a cent a glass, or 16 cents instead of 12 cents a gallon, and use the anticipated $1,000,000 revenue to meet partially the $2,000,000 deficit of the past two administrations, is considered in some quarters a victory for the anti-sales tax group. It had been strongly reported that legislators would look to the sales tax as the best suited relief tax measure and run it until its proceeds had taken care of the deficit.

As for other tax measures, legislators have not been able to make up their minds. A committee comprising Republican leaders of the distinctly Republican Legislature has not been able to report agreement on any other tax plan but the immediately accepted and enacted beer provision.

There is a chance that the sales tax may be put through even yet; but one of its chief assets, its proponents pointed out, was that as an emergency measure to cover the deficit, it could go quickly into effect. If the Legislature decides to raise the $1,750,000 for the schools, or a substantial part of it, a sales tax is likely. Consequently, sales tax opponents are taking no chances; and on Wednesday, when hearing has been set for a sales-tax bill, several hundred of them are expected to muster at the State House. Arrangements for special trains to bring them there are being made.

* * *

This week saw the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature report "No" on the bill which, had it been favorably reported and passed, would have removed forever from political debate the war cry, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation." Though the commitee, by reporting unfavorably on a bill which would make Maine's state election date coincide with that for the national election, probably have killed it, its proponents indicated that the House would be requested to have it reconsidered.

* * *

Republicans threw up their hands and surrendered in Democratic Lewiston, so they will not even have a ticket in the field, March 1, date of the Lewiston city election. After much debate, the Republicans withdrew their candidates, to the disappointment of Adrien A. Cote, mayoralty candidate, who thought they ought to fight it out.

Consequently, it is a sure thing and a mere formality for Mayor Donat J. Levesque to be re-elected.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Idiot's Delight," Pulitzer prize play by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—"On the Avenue," with Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll. 10:42 a. m., 12:58, 3:16, 5:25, 7:34, 9:49.

BOSTON—"Don't Tell the Wife," featuring Guy Kibbee, Una Merkel and Lynne Overman. 10:15 a. m., 12:41, 3:07, 5:33, 7:59, 10:25. Stage: The Ritz Bros. in "Stars on Parade."

EXETER—"Guns of the Pecos," with Dick Foran. 1:55, 4:50, 7:45. Also "That Girl From Paris," with Lily Pons and Gene Raymond. 3:05, 6, 8:55.

REPERTORY—"Human Adventure." 10:30 a. m., 3, 8:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Mediterranean Cruise," "Sunday Round-up," "The Village Blacksmith," latest news reels and other shorts.

TREMONT—"Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jean Muir. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:52, 8:11. Also "What Every Woman Knows," with Helen Hayes. 9, 11:58 a. m., 3:17, 6:36, 9:55.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"The Great O'Malley," with Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart. Fenway: 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount, 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7, 9:50. Also "Career Woman," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. Fenway: 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

METROPOLITAN — "Ready, Willing and Able," with Ruby Keeler and Lee Dixon. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Stage: Louis Armstrong with his "Harlemania Revue."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"In His Steps," with Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker. 2, 5, 8:05. "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney and Mae Clarke. 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "March of Time." 3:30, 6:35, 9:35.

Radio Programs

On Page 11

UPTOWN — "God's Country and the Woman," featuring George Brent, Beverly Roberts and others. 1, 4, 7, 10:20. Also "The Luckiest Girl in the World." 2:30, 5:40, 8:40.

INTERNATIONAL—"We Are From Kronstadt." In English. 1, 3, 7, 9.

UNIVERSITY—"More Than a Secretary," with Jean Arthur and George Brent. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera." 2, 5, 8:05.

FINE ARTS — "Broken Blossoms," with Dolly Haas. 1:20, 4:40, 8:10. Also "Ruggles of Red Gap," featuring Charles Laughton, Mary Boland ZaSu Pitts and Roland Young. 2:50, 6:10, 9:40.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:45 7:30, 10.

MODERN — "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Laughing at Trouble," with Jane Darwell and Lois Wilson. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. 8:15.

COPLEY THEATER—Commonwealth Symphonic Band, conducted by Alfonso D'Avino. 8.

Other Events

IOWA CLUB—Annual dinner dance. Hotel Commander.

Tomorrow

STEINERT HALL—Pianoforte recital by Edward Merrill Goldman. 3:30.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Musical program by Anna Kallgren, pianist, and Samuel Kallgren, Violinist. 4.

REPERTORY THEATER — Recital by Segovia, guitarist. 3:30.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Concert by Claudio Grigerio, baritone, and Leonora Corona, soprano. 3.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — Concert by Giovanni Martinelli, tenor. 8.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at North Station. 9:20. Ski tests at Cardigan Ski Reservation.

SYMPHONY HALL—Miss Mary van Kleek on "What Is Democracy?" 10:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM—Recital by Misses Mae Taylor, soprano; Frances Brockman, violinist; Verona Durick, accompanist. Fenway Court. 2.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE FORUM—Dr. Morris Fishbein, American Medical Association. Greater Boston Negro Chorus. Corner of Milk and Washington Street. 3:30.

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE—Prof. Boyd Tucker on "Youth Faces Religion." Methodist Church, Park Street and March Avenue. 8:30.

ROXBURY NYA LECTURE—Arthur Kelsey on "What Can We Do to Better Race Relations?" 216 Townsend Street. 8.

DORCHESTER NYA LECTURE—John P. Murphy on "Topics of the Day." 48 Pleasant Street. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM—Baroness Shidzue Ishimoto on "Internationalism and Nationalism in Japan." Music. 7:45.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Mrs. H. McKnight Franchot on "Two Modern Poets—A. E. Housman and Carl Sandburg." 40 Beacon Street. 8.

Monday

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—James H. Powers on "Current Events." Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

HOTEL LENOX—Sixth in a series of eight lectures on current events by Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer for The Christian Science Monitor. Subject: Backstage With the News. How to read a newspaper. 8:15.

N. E. Husking Bee Idea Grows With Farm Loan Aid

In the early colonial days, when a New England settler had a barn to build or some stumps to pull out, his neighbors cheerfully joined to help him.

Today, descendants of those hardy pioneers and others are banding together to buy tractors or sprayers, or to operate a canning factory with the aid of loans from the Federal Government.

Colonial communal enterprise was the start of co-operative farming in America. The grant of loans to farming groups by the Resettlement Administration is the latest step in the development of this movement through the years.

From the joint work of fence mending, road building, husking and quilting to recent cases of co-operative horse shoeing and cultivating is a span of from 200 to 300 years, but analysts find the same spirit of rural interdependence in both.

Formerly, it was labor that was jointly obtained by farmers. Today, it is credit, as in the case of "Nik," a Canterbury, Conn., farmer. "Nik" was the first farmer in his state to avail himself of a Resettlement Administration community service loan. With the money, he bought a tractor which he now uses himself and rents to his neighbors.

Tractor Pays Its Way

"Nik" supplies the gas and oil for the tractor and the neighbors pay him at the rate of $1 an hour. Each neighbor has signed an agreement with him and the RA to use the machine at least 20 times a year.

The tractor's owner thus receives at least $20 a year from each neighbor, out of which he pays the interest and installments on his machine.

As a result of this joint arrangement, "Nik" and his friends have been able to clear up many acres of rocky farmland which never before had been planted, raising additional crops of oats, hay and alfalfa. They also put the tractor to other uses, such as ensilage blowing, cutting and cultivating. "Nik's" loan, he says, is more than paying for itself.

This is only one type of loan made by the RA. Another type is made to associations of farmers, instead of to individuals.

An example of the second type was that made to the Kennebec Valley Canning Company at Solon, Maine, a co-operative cannery which had not been in operation for four years because of a fire. The plant, owned jointly by farmers, is equipped to pack sweet corn, string beans, baked beans and apples.

Was Sole Farm Outlet

Thirty-six of the members of this co-operative had no other market for their produce except the cannery. A loan from the RA enabled them to start the packing plant again and find a profitable market for their cash crops—corn and string beans.

Similar aid has been given in 73 such instances in the 11 northeastern states, icluding New England, and 461 individual farmers have participated in these loan enterprises.

Other proposals are now being investigated, according to Kenneth E. Pohlmann, assistant regional director, with headquarters in New Haven, Conn., in order that loans may be advanced in time for the coming spring crop season.

In Woodstock, Vt., a farmer bought a traveling blacksmith shop with RA credit, benefiting himself and the community. Now, he takes the motorized smithy right to the barn of each neighbor who needs it, obviating a long trip to town. In return, the neighbor pays the owner of the smithy a moderate fee.

The enterprise has paid the owner well, since most of the Woodstock farmers have used the service oftener than the minimum they promised the RA. An average of $20 a week taken in by the owner more than meets the cost of his loan.

In the Fitchburg hills, in the shadow of Mt. Wachusett, and four miles from the nearest town, three farmers have been using a community service sprayer, made possible by a similar RA loan.

In 1935, these farmers suffered severe crop losses because they lacked equipment to spray their orchards properly. Last year, with the new equipment, they had the best peach and apple crops in years.

In West Brattleboro, Vt., 26 farmers recently established a stallion ring. In 16 communities of New England, tractors have been acquired co-operatively and in several others, sprayers.

Altogether, Mr. Pohlmann reports, $125,123 has been lent in 11 northeastern states for co-operative projects.

This activity of the Resettlement Administration is the latest step in the development of agricultural credit and co-operative farming. Co-operative purchase of farm supplies and co-operative marketing of farm products have been increasingly practiced in most countries for several decades.

Back to "Good Old Days"

Various forms of government credit to aid farmers in the purchase of land or the planting of crops have developed in the United States since the World War. But Mr. Pohlmann describes the grant of loans by a governmental agency for co-operative enterprises as unprecedented.

"Today," he said, "in the face of severe economic conditions, the New England farmer is reverting once more to his forefather's principle of co-operation. Through the community services afforded by the Resettlement Administration, many New England farmers are relearning the fundamentals of working together. Through their participation in joint financial ventures, they are building the foundations of greater co-operation in which they can share mutual profits."

It Keeps the Neighborhood Busy

"Nik" and His Tractor

Federal Loan Bought It and Rental to Neighboring Farmers Is Paying for It

Kenneth E. Pohlmann

Assistant Regional Director of Resettlement Administration

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Parley Arranged In Effort to Halt Truckers' Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27—Director of Labor Thomas F. McMahon was probably one of the busiest men in Rhode Island today as he succeeded in arranging a conference between truck drivers and owners to avert a walk-out of 2000 men and continued his efforts to forestall the intervention of the Committee on Industrial Organization in a dye and print workers' strike.

The Truck Drivers' Union and the Commercial Haulers for Hire, a trucking agency, have been engaged in a dispute over their wage and hour agreement, which expires at midnight on Monday. Mr. McMahon said today that he has conferred with both sides and that he will preside at a joint meeting at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening to discuss renewal of the agreement.

The new labor director yesterday was ordered by Gov. Robert E. Quinn to attempt a settlement of the strike at the Perennial Dye & Print works at Clyde after Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers' Association, had announced that the C. I. O. planned to send men and money to Rhode Island to take charge of the walkout of members of the Federation of Bleachers, Dyers, Finishers & Printers.

The Governor also instructed Mr. McMahon to make a study of the alleged police interference and the limited picket rule. He made known that if the labor director found that state police, who were again called to the mill, were not needed they would be withdrawn.

Director McMahon said he planned to confer with the strikers after which he would attempt to arrange a conference with the management. At the conclusion of his mediation efforts, Mr. McMahon announced, he would report to the Governor. At U. T. W. A. headquarters it was stated the C. I. O. would delay taking an active part in the Rhode Island situation until the labor director had an opportunity to adjust the dispute.

Frank J. Benti, union official, announced today, however, the C. I. O. would enter the strike tomorrow when a speaker from that organization is scheduled to address a strikers' meeting.

Like the policeman who tagged his own car the first strike Director McMahon has been called to settle occurs at the plant where he once worked as a folder when it was known as the Clyde Print works. Here he became a member of the folders' union, an association which eventually resulted in his being elected president of the U. T. W. A. He resigned the presidency a short time ago.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How many, many times, while trying to arrange the curls that must be just this way, here, and that way, there . . . have you become impatient, and exclaimed, "Oh, if I could only see the back of my head, and have both hands free to work with at the same time!" Far too many times, we'll venture. And what's the use of seeing what ought to be done, if you can't see what's taking place while you're doing it!

* * *

Get a Back View In a Vue-Back Mirror

Apparently enough of the population (male and female, we assume, though it may not always pertain to curls) has felt this way, to warrant the bringing out of a mirror that allows you to get a rear view of yourself without having to handicap one hand with a hand-mirror. It's called the "Vue-Back" mirror . . . and while it can, of course be used for head-on occasions as well (it stands up on a standard anywhere you want it, and flips around to just the right angle), it's primarily for a rear view. Like most tricks, it's done with mirrors . . . but this time it's a simple process. You see the round mirror has a queer looking sort of semicircle of metal that comes out in just the right shape, and sort of hooks around your neck. (But it's all covered up with rubber . . . in case you're worrying about this portion of yourself.) This naturally allows the mirror to stay right where you put it; you tip it to the correct angle, and there you are . . . with two hands perfectly free to hold hairpins, comb or brush! Just another one of those items you wonder why you didn't think up yourself. At Jordan's . . . Slightly less than $2.

* * *

Rolled Turbans In Paisley Effects

These rolled turbans that are so popular right now are just the thing for dinner dances . . . when almost any kind of brim is bound to get in your escort's way, as he looks down at you while dancing. (And after all, you do want the young man to see you!) We saw a very good looking turban in the Emily Shop, with much rolling and draping; and a clever bit of manipulation in front . . . which gave it that "stand-up" effect. Paisley print, on a background of carnelian. Just the thing for a plain, tailored dinner dress; either long or short.

* * *

It's "in the Bag" When You See These

The new spring assortment of Rolf's La Garde handbags are "out" . . . at Filene's. (We call them the bags that go places and see things.) Good looking, too. There's a delightful black bag at $15 that has no less than four little clasps on top. Which means that we had a perfectly grand time, rummaging through four compartments. (Just imagine the luxury of having that many sections . . . with everything in its right place!) With, of course, the talon fastened secret pockets, and unexpected things in unexpected places. In asmuch as most of the La Garde line comes in two or three colors, you can probably duplicate it in brown. Then, for $7.50 you can do very well for yourself with a bag on the same idea as the first one . . . except that it has but three compartments. (As if that would be a handicap!) The leather has been gracefully handled, so that there are fine tucks, unbulky draped effects, and another effect we can't quite describe, unless we say it seems to have been quilted in places. And for $5 there's a large envelope purse that has three rows of tucking on it . . . in pin morocco. Nicely appointed inside . . . and it looks much more than its price. In fact, we had it alongside the $15 bags . . . until we asked the price.

A Service Card Saves You Money

We like the idea of the new service cards you can get now at Chandler's . . . in the Beauty Salon, way up on the ninth floor. An initial output of $10.50 gives you a card that allows you $12 worth of work; a saving of $1.50. And if you can get $20 together in the same breath . . . you save $4, inasmuch as you are allowed $24 worth of work for this card. Of course you don't have to get all this work done on you at once; you spread it over a period of time. It's our idea of a grand Easter present (you might mark this and leave it in the bathroom mirror for the family to behold!)

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature.)

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Richard Burgin is conducting the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week. For his program of the Friday and Saturday subscription concerts, he has chosen Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Mozart's Serenade in D major (K. 320) and Shaporin's Symphony in C minor for chorus and orchestra. The Mozart, oddly enough, had its first performances at these concerts yesterday; and the Symphony of Yuri Shaporin, Soviet composer, was played for the first time in this country.

It was a well-made program, and the performance was splendid. Mr. Burgin gave a sensitive interpretation of the "Oberon" Overture, without attempting any exaggerated effects. His pace was a thought too quick in the Allegro passages, but otherwise his reading was well proportioned and eloquent.

The Mozart was a delight. This Serenade is in six sections, of which the most appealing are the two concertante movements, an Andante grazioso, and a Rondo, allegro ma non troppo. Here there is enthralling conversation among the flute (Mr. Laurent), the oboe (Mr. Gillet) and the orchestra. The soloists played with amazing grace, agility, beauty of tone and subtlety of phrasing. There were pleasures, too, in the other movements, an Allegro, a Minuetto, an Andantino and a Presto. Mr. Burgin secured a performance of exquisite clarity and just style.

The symphony, of course, was the chief item. In it the orchestra was assisted by the chorus of the Cecilia Society, well trained by Arthur Fiedler. The composer employs the voices without words, and also demands a full-sized orchestra and in addition an extra brass choir. The symphony was excellently played and was warmly applauded by the Friday audience. It will be discussed at length in the Music Page of the Monitor next Tuesday. L. A. S.

Alice Tully

A voice new to a Boston audience was heard last night in Jordan Hall when Alice Tully, soprano, sang a program of songs seldom chosen by a singer for a debut recital. Miss Tully also departed further from custom and enlisted the services of the Chardon String Quartet in addition to Arpad Sandor, pianoforte accompanist. Miss Tully sang a pair of Handel arias, Lieder by Joseph Marx and Richard Strauss, Chausson's "Chanson perpétuelle" (for voice, pianoforte and string quartet), songs by Debussy and miscellany by Kramer, Engel, Johnson, Hadley and Wintter Watts.

Miss Tully's voice is richly hued and of uncommon range. Her scale appears to possess few "hollow" spots and she sings easily, with clear diction and neat phrasing. A slight tendency toward scooping a tone now and then marred the general effect of a well planned sequence and an occasional difficulty with breath control deprived some tones of the required body, yet neither of these faults need become permanent. A fine legato was evident in Debussy's "De soir" and Strauss's "Befreit."

While Miss Tully often rose to a considerable height in her interpretations, we felt that she did not quite realize her goal at all times. But this was evidently due not to lack of musical intelligence, but rather to the handicap under which she appeared to be singing, and which was the cause of a certain absence of resonance in top notes otherwise satisfactory. This handicap also may have been largely responsible for a certain restraint in the presentation of the Chausson item. A well considered accompaniment by the quartet greatly enhanced this performance. An audience of fair size but unusual discrimination applauded the singer and recalled her for encores.

G. M. S.

Andres Segovia, Guitarist, Who Will Play Tomorrow Afternoon at the Repertory Theater

At the Fogg Museum

Fogg Museum invariably has something of fresh interest, either a new acquisition, or a specially arranged exhibition. Currently there is a special group of pictures by painters of the Barbizon School. Although these painters were considered revolutionaries a little less than a century ago, to us today they seem very correct and acceptable. The more notable Barbizons "wear" very well, and the favorite, Corot, seems to have taken on stature with the years.

Here at Fogg are one or two of his landscape idylls, but more commanding are the portrayals of architectural themes. We note the thin color, the luminous surface, the warm, gleaming tones. The pictures seem as fresh and free as Impressionist scenes done later in the century by another emancipated set.

In another gallery are some aquarelles by British painters of the nineteenth century—Turner, Ruskin, Girtin and others. The Fogg Museum seems partial to these British painters, who were skillful and inventive in handling the tonal wash, and who were the ancestors of our American water colorists. There is much that we may still learn from them in the matter of neat performance and concise expression. By comparison our water colorists slur over their forms, approximate effects, aim at the obvious. The British could draw sensitively when outlines were required, and often one cannot be sure whether a picture is an aquarelle or a tinted drawing. There are some handsome Turners here, romantic landscapes containing ruins and castles; illusory washes, yet very articulate in the thin spread of watery pigment.

At the Germanic Museum there is a selection of pictures and sculptures from the permanent collection. The liberal policy of this museum is evident, a policy to be commended warmly. Where should we keep informed about expressionism, the art of post-war Germany and other recondite tendencies in the arts, if it were not for this stronghold at Harvard?

D. A.

Bulletin From Bennington

The newest feature of the 1937 season of the Bennington School of the Dance is the establishment of Fellowships for recognized young dancers, offered by invitation as "an interchange between the School and the young artists, in which the School provides the hospitality and facilities needed for a period of independent work," and extending "the scope of the School to include a sharing of responsibility for the important developments of the future in the modern dance."

Fellows for 1937 are Esther Junger, José Limon and Anna Sokolow, who will be in residence during the School session—from July 2 through Aug. 14.

Hanya Holm will conduct the Workshop Group in a final Workshop Program, terminating the original four-year plan that opened the School in 1933 with the production of a new major composition. New programs initiated last year—the Program in Music for the Dance, the Program in Choregraphy and Mr. Martin's Seminar in Dance Criticism—will continue.

The six-weeks' session will include festival performances as before. The concerts scheduled are: Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and their groups on July 2 and 3; Martha Graham on July 30 and 31; Esther Junger, José Limon and Anna Sokolow, with invited students from the Program in Choregraphy, on Aug. 12; and Hanya Holm's Workshop productions, in which she will be assisted by her New York concert group, on Aug. 13 and 14.

In a new two-year plan to be inaugurated in 1938, the Workshop Program will be replaced by another program of production for the professional concert groups. The personnel of faculty and staff and basic function of the School will be retained. Changes to be made will be "determined by the experience of the first four years of the School and by developments in the field of the dance. Details will be given in bulletins to be regularly published for the session of 1938 and 1939."

M. L.

Legislation

(Continued from Page 9)

Department of Correction originally urged the legislation, it reversed its stand later. The result was the Governor's veto which was sustained 219 to 0.

* * *

Action: Overturned an adverse report on and gave a first reading to a bill limiting to $3.35 constable fees for collecting delinquent taxes amounting to $10 or less.

* * *

Significance: It was charged that constables often levy excessive fees which sometimes exceed the original debt.

* * *

Action: Accepted a negative report on a bill to require pedestrians walking on state highways at night to carry a light.

Significance: Although motorists find it difficult to see pedestrians at night on unlighted highways and as a result sometimes hit them, the Legislature decided the proposal not necessary at this time.

* * *

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill requiring cities and towns to give their police officers one day off in seven.

Significance: In some communities officers are on call 24 hours a day and work seven days a week.

* * *

Action: Passed to be engrossed with the Senate a bill permitting absentee voting in town meeting.

Significance: A real need was found for the legislation.

* * *

Action: Accepted adverse reports on bills to provide capital punishment as the penalty for kidnaping and others to penalize the payment of ransom to kidnapers.

Significance: The proposals were considered too drastic and received little attention.

* * *

Action: Accepted adverse reports on bills to abolish capital punishment or to provide life imprisonment, as well, as a penalty for first-degree murder.

Significance: Despite all arguments to the contrary, the capital punishment advocates declared the bills were the result of misplaced sympathy. Proponent argument that capital punishment has not deterred murderers fell on unlistening ears.

* * *

The Senate

Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse reports on bill to establish compulsory automobile insurance on a statewide flat rate basis.

Significance: Legislators, aided by the insurance lobby, always defeat these bills.

* * *

Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse reports on bills to investigate the possibility of abolishing county government.

Significance: Despite some valid doubts as to the necessity of county government in this modern era, the legislature has never taken seriously any proposals for an investigation. Some abolitionists charge the jobs involved are the reason for the lack of interest.

Quinn

(Continued from Page 9)

position is sustained, I intend to bring many similar petitions in municipal court against other candidates. It seems to be no more than fair that the superior court should pass on all cases at once rather than have Governor Curley's campaign singled out as an isolated instance."

The state law allows a candidate to spend $5000 on the primary campaign and $10,000 on the election. There is no limit to expenditures by committees who sponsor a "political principle." The six municipal judges declared, however, that "the purposes of the committee of which Quinn was treasurer do not recite any 'political principle' and cannot serve to conceal the dominant purpose, to nominate and elect the said Curley." The report disclosed that this required some $100,000 instead of the $15,000 permitted by law.

The loophole for disqualification of Mr. Curley as an entry in the mayoralty contest was found in the clause stating that a candidate who "either by himself or by another" commits the corrupt practices with which Mr. Quinn has been charged shall be disqualified as a voter and be rendered ineligible for public office "for three years following the date of such judgment or conviction."

Merit System

(Continued from Page 9)

uniformity were promoted throughout the land, came in the Middle Ages and took the form of the royal judges at Westminster, who traveled over the country holding court and calling to account local officials. Even during the Wars of the Roses they went on their circuits and preserved for the English—and for us in this respect their heirs—the principles of equal justice embodied in the Common Law. England has since developed an administrative civil service, recruited young, by competitive examinations to measure general capacity, whose members are thereafter trained for their particular duties, and hold by a tenure that is permanent. Time fails to tell of the great value of similar systems in other lands.

"No serious man, of large experience, will maintain that a permanent civil service—unlike any other human institution—is perfect. It is sometimes liable to become bureaucratic, addicted to formality and red tape; but under adequate supervision this danger is small, much less than in a temporary body whose members will in a short time probably lose their positions, and have their work scrutinized by successors, hostile and too inexperienced to examine anything but formal inaccuracies. Anyone who has had dealings with our national administration knows how hard it is to do business with it. Indeed, it has been said that the Government of the United States is the easiest body in the country to cheat, and the most difficult to deal with honestly. That is because the uncertainty of tenure has caused a tradition of excessive formality.

European Systems Better

"The European systems, and notably the English, are in fact better than ours; for, above the mechanical types of work, they recruit the members young, by examinations measuring general capacity, and train them for their special duties afterward; while we apply tests of their proficiency in those duties at the outset.

"But in this great country of ours there is a far deeper reason for demanding a permanent civil service, recruited by merit and retained during good behavior. The issue is part of a larger one that began in the dawn of history, and may last as long as the planet is inhabited by man. It is a fragment of the question whether government shall be conducted for the profit of those who rule, or for the good of the public. If the former, the spoils system is eminently appropriate; if the latter, appointment for qualification and permanence of tenure are essential.

"Democracy is said to be on its trial, and this question is the test. Will it result in government for the good of the public, or for the profit by those who by an organized machine, or by specious promises, and by misuse of appointments to the public service, succeed in rolling up a larger vote than their rivals? Two of the five great nations of Europe seem, for the time at least, to have concluded that their experience with democracy has not been satisfactory, and have turned to dictatorial methods; while a third, issuing from tsardom, has set up an autocratic rather than a free type of government.

Self-Governing Problem

"We are told that many, perhaps most, of the differing peoples on the earth do not want to govern themselves, and to any unprejudiced observer there is much that looks as if it were true. But do we? That is the question for us; and if we do want real popular government we should insist that our representatives, legislative and executive, adopt the means essential thereto; for he that willeth not the means willeth not the end. One cannot, therefore, repeat too often that one of the stones sustaining the arch of our free institutions must be a civil service selected impartially by merit, rigidly protected from party pressure by permanence of tenure, and free to learn by experience how to render the best service to the public.

"It has been objected that in this country a political party system could not exist without the use of civil offices as spoils for the victor. It does in England, where the strictness of voting on party lines is far greater than in any legislative body, state or federal, in the United States. Nor do I believe that the genuine differences of opinion on public policy that will always arise among a free people would disappear here if politicians ceased to rely on spoils as a means, and therefore even with the best men as the proximate end, in a fight for their principles.

"Perhaps it is pertinent to ask also whether political parties as now organized, and based on spoils, are a necessity for good government any more than the prospect of loot is essential for the discipline of an army; and whether parties so subsidized contribute to the excellence of government. Let us recall the 'era of good feeling' when Monroe's second election was practically unanimous, and remember that his administration was by no means among the worst in our history. It would certainly be no detriment to our public life if the less worthy type of politicians were prevented, and the better type were relieved, from exploiting the public services to pay party debts."

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Hamburg	Feb. 28	Cherbourg	Mar. 7	Feb. 27, 8:00 pm	Feb. 28, 6:00 am
*Berengaria	Mar. 3	Cherbourg	Mar. 9	Mar. 2, 8:00 pm	Mar. 3, 8:00 am
‡Pres. Harding	Mar. 3	Cobh	Mar. 10	Mar. 2, 8:00 pm	Mar. 3, 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Empress of Russia	Victoria	Mar. 6	Mar. 1, 4:00 pm	Mar. 1, 7:30 pm
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Mar. 6	Mar. 1, 4:00 pm	Mar. 1, 7:30 pm

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Pro-$25 Tax Limit Canvass Looms in Senate and House

Up and Down Beacon Hill

An immediate canvass of House and Senate membership to determine the strength of the pro-$25 tax limit group in the Legislature will be made by Representative Eric A. Nelson, secretary of the People's $25 Tax Limit Committee, it was learned today.

Representative Nelson, who will soon attempt to force a vote on the proposed $25 tax-limit amendment to the state constitution, is confident that more than the necessary favorable 70 votes out of the 280 total will be secured, but he believes an immediate checkup is necessary to consolidate his organization's position.

The nucleus of the amendment strength, according to Representative Nelson, is the 76 Representatives who, by the votes in several communities in November, have a mandate from the people to vote for the $25 tax limit. However, the Representative has admitted that nucleus does not contain all the 76 legislators.

The Representative today said he knew of several "instructed" Representatives who are going to "ignore" the mandate and vote against the proposal. But those known about to drop out are balanced by unexpected support from several Senators, he averred.

Letter to Every Member

Once the canvass is made, the strategy, it is understood, will be to send a letter to every member of the Legislature from the People's Committee, outlining the advantages of the plan and presenting arguments counteracting claims of the opposition.

It is also planned to announce publicly the stand of various legislators on the proposal.

Already some sentiment, however, has developed for referring the problem to the forthcoming special legislative committee on taxation and public expenditures for thorough study. This sentiment the People's Committee is now endeavoring to nullify through plans to force a vote this session.

The proponents' argument in favor of an immediate vote is that a favorable stand now would bring almost instant good results. Real estate would realize the possibility of relief is near and, it is said, an improvement would be noted quickly, as the communities realizing the possibility of enforced economy might start preliminary penny saving.

Procedure Outlined

Of course, as far as the constitution is concerned, a vote either this year or next is valid. The procedure outlined is, that before the proposed amendment is presented to the people for its approval or disapproval, one fourth of the 280 members of the 1937-38 and 1939-1940 legislatures must favor the plan.

To those who wish to see the problem studied carefully and thoroughly, a delay in the voting until next year, when the investigating committee will be able to deliver its findings, appears the most logical procedure. It is felt the issue has not been sufficiently scrutinized in regard to future results.

Armed with the results of a thorough investigation, the Legislature would be in a position to decide judiciously its stand on the proposal.

Yet, Representative Nelson insists, the study would be made by those now opposed to the $25 tax limit proposal and an adverse report would be a foregone conclusion.

Thus, in view of the present situation, it appears the "study or not to study" struggle may be one of the high points of the legislative year.

Edgar M. Mills

'At the Dike'—A Rural Landscape

Photographic Study by W. H. Bettle

This Photograph Is One of Group Selected for Reproduction by The Christian Science Monitor From the Many Outstanding Camera Studies Displayed at the Exhibition of Zeiss-Ikon Photography Held in Boston, Feb. 25 to 27

Behind the Microphone

Arturo Toscanini will receive $40,000 for the series of 10 radio concerts he is going to conduct in the United States for the National Broadcasting Company, it is announced by David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America. Two more concerts will be directed by the great maestro for charity. The RCA is even absorbing the income tax and expenses so that the conductor's fee will be clear and above all incidental expenses.

Toscanini concerts will be given in Radio City by NBC Orchestra, which will be increased from 40 to 80 members. NBC is considering the possibility of making the concerts available for music students. Programs will be classical, ranging from 60 to 90 minutes in length and presented once each week.

The charitable concerts are to be given in Carnegie Hall with the proceeds to go to any charity which Mr. Toscanini may name. These may be radiocast. RCA also hopes to obtain consent from Mr. Toscanini to record some of his concerts.

* * *

A lot of coming radio events strung between dots. . . . President Roosevelt to be heard through WBZ, WAAB, WEEI, Thursday, March 4, at 10:30 p. m., at Democratic Party victory dinner in Washington, D. C., to be sent also to other victory dinners throughout the country. . . . The Supreme Court issue has caused such an influx of Senators and Congressmen to the mike that CBS is scheduling its "Current Questions" twice a week on Wednesdays at 3:30 p. m. and Thursdays at 5 p. m. Representatives will be heard on Wednesdays and Senators on Thursdays. . . . Gov. Philip F. LaFollette, Wisconsin, to reply to talk of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana, on Supreme Court issue, tonight over Station WBZ at 8:30 p. m. . . . Phillips Lord's place on "Gang Busters" to be taken temporarily by Col. Norman Schwartzkopf, former superintendent of New Jersey State Police and Lindbergh case investigator, on March 3, 10 and 17 while Gabriel Heatter will run his "We the People" program for three weeks beginning Sunday, Feb. 28. . . .

Birthday anniversary of poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, to be celebrated by NBC-Blue network, Sunday, Feb. 28, 8 p. m., by dramatization of "Evangeline," with Eva Le Gallienne in title role, an adaptation of Thomas Broadhurst's play of same name. . . . NBC to launch "behind the scenes" series on Paramount lot on West Coast beginning March 14, 12 noon, with "shots" of players, directors and writers at work. . . . Tenth annual concert of the New England Music Festival, high school musical event, to come from Hyannis, Mass., Saturday, March 13, at 2 p. m., WNBH, New Bedford, to feed program to WAAB and Mutual network. . . . What a surprise youngsters are going to get when they tune in for wolf howl of "Renfrew" Mountie sketch, March 8, at 6:45 p. m., and find instead "Pretty Kitty Kelly," new romantic series . . . not known whether new program is geared to juvenile tastes.

Sunday Evening Hour, WEEI, 9 p. m., Sunday, Feb. 28, will offer only joint recital anywhere this season of Yehudi and Hephzibah Menuhin, violinist, and pianist sister. . . . Artur Rodzinski, distinguished Polish conductor of Cleveland Orchestra, begins his guest conductorship of New York Philharmonic, Sunday, Feb. 28, WEEI, 3 p. m., to end of season. . . . Sibelius's Second Symphony will be major item. . . . Deems Taylor, Philharmonic radio commentator, will necessarily have to explain his own music as Mr. Rodzinski has programmed Mr. Taylor's "Through the Looking Glass" Suite. . . . Saturday Evening Party, WNAC, 8 p. m., after much fumbling around as to form and master of ceremonies has definitely engaged James Melton as conductor of period with chiefly musical trend. . . . Eastern Ski Championships to be relayed from Belknap area near Laconia, N. H., Sunday, Feb. 28, from 2 to 3 p. m., through WAAB, Colonial and Mutual networks. . . . "La Traviata" scheduled for the Metropolitan Opera radio program, Saturday, March 6, at 1:55 p.m., with Bidu Sayao, Brazilian soprano, as "Violetta."

A. D. H.

Springfield Area Declared Normal

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—Employment in the greater Springfield area is definitely back to normal and approximately equal to the 1929 peak, according to figures released yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce and based on its survey.

Survey figures showed 42,151 persons employed in late January, compared with 41,036 in the same period of 1926, regarded as a normal year. Pay roll figures for 60 manufacturing plants showed $541,832 for the final week of January this year against $172,561 for the same period in 1933.

Mt. Holyoke Students Planning for Protest

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—Mt. Holyoke College undergraduates yesterday were circularized by a self-appointed student committee to protest the election of Dr. Roswell Gray Ham, Yale professor, as president to succeed Dr. Mary E. Woolley.

Seeking student opinion on the election of a man as president of the girls' college never before headed by a man, the committee reviewed the facts and appealed for a protest which it planned to present to the trustees and alumnae council next week end.

American Educator in Turkey Praises Progress of Republic

That Kemal Ataturk is a genius, and the 14-year-old Turkish Republic an extraordinary example of an Oriental state which is westernizing itself, was the opinion expressed here today by Dr. Walter Livingston Wright Jr., president of two famous American institutions on the Bosporus—Robert College and the American College for Girls.

Dr. Wright's admiration for the progress of modern Turkey has more than an eighteen months' residence in Istanbul for a foundation. Turkish history has been his chief study for the last fifteen years, in fact most of the time since he was graduated from Princeton University in 1921.

From Princeton Dr. Wright went to Syria, to teach history in the University of Beirut. He spent most of 1928 and 1929 in Turkey, delving into Turkish history and mastering the language, and returned to Princeton in 1930 as assistant professor in the Department of History. In 1934 he was a member of the Hines-Kemmerer Economic Mission to Turkey; and in 1935 was appointed to the dual college presidency he now occupies.

Whatever a skeptical world may carelessly insinuate about the new Turkey being in effect a dictatorship, Dr. Wright is convinced that it has no dictatorship in the sense of a passive majority ruled by a small minority. Interviewed yesterday in Boston, where he is stopping and delivering a few lectures in the interests of his colleges, he declared it to be his belief that 90 per cent of the population today would vote for re-election of the present government, simply because they are appreciative of the benefits they have derived.

Expressing his enthusiasm for the Turkish President, who last year dropped the "conquering" title of "Ghazi" for that of "Ataturk," meaning "Chief Turk," he spoke of the progress made in government, the extending of the vote to women, Kemal Ataturk's support of that step and the election in 1935 of 17 women to the Grand National Assembly, the Turkish parliament.

From his present home on the shores of the Borporus, Dr. Wright looks down on the steamships of two hemispheres and from this narrow straight connecting the Marmora and the Black Sea he looks inland, toward those great educational institutions where the finer things in western life, where they are learning to distinguish between genuine American standards and those fantastic illusions for which he constantly finds it necessary to apologize, the fictitious customs of moving picture life. The cinema is very popular in Turkey, he stated, and unfortunately the patrons, seeking release from actuality as do the movie-goers of the United States have no means of knowing, for the most part, that they are not viewing realistic scenes.

Gov. Murphy to Buy No New Motors But Start Mileage Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

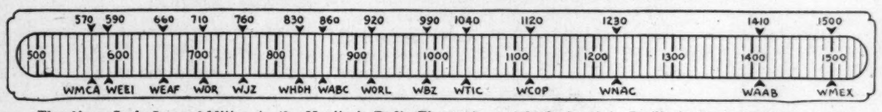
CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 27—When Governor Murphy says that he wants economy in state government he means it, car operating state employees seem to believe. He has expressed a belief that motor transportation of state employees has been costing the State too much money. He sent out questionnaires to learn the true situation of employees' use of state cars and use of their own cars for state business for which they receive payment.

Now comes the revelation from the House Committee on Appropriations that the present administration is not going to buy automobiles for use by employees of the State. No new cars have been purchased by the State since Governor Murphy took office. He even footed the bill for his own official car, though previous governors have been furnished such cars by the State.

Several departments have made requests for new cars but they appear to stand a poor chance of getting them. It is learned that not only will no new cars be purchased, but that plans are being made whereby the State would sell the cars it now owns to employees who use them.

It has been felt that many state cars are being used by state employees for purposes other than the business of the State and that the payment for mileage on privately owned cars could be adjusted to reduce the possibility of the State's paying for pleasure riding. In addition the State would not have the present large investment in motor vehicles.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Art Shaw's Orchestra	"The Monitor Views the News"	Spelling Bee	Sport reports; records
5:15 Art Shaw's Orchestra	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Spelling Bee	Sport reports; records
5:30 Drama of the Skies	"Escorts and Betty"	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sport reports; records
5:45 Checkerboard; variety	Southernaires; quartet	children's program	Sport reports; records
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Ben Feld's Orchestra	"Concert Hall"	"Listen to Alice"; music	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; variety	Dinner concert
6:45 Saturday Night Swing Club	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sports reports
7:00 Piano Club program	Message of Israel: address and	"Civil Service School Scheme"	Network sport program
7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch	organ recital	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Network sport program
7:30 Band concert, Edward d'Anna, conductor; legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems,"	"Symphonietta"; recording
7:45	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	dramatic sketch	Colonial News Service
8:00 "Professor Quiz"; question	Ed Wynn; Fray and Braggiotti;	Saturday Night Party; James	"Benay Venuta's program";
8:15 and answer period	Don Voorhees's Orch.	Melton; Tom Howard and	soloists; orchestra
8:30 Russ Morgan's Orchestra;	Address, Gov. Phillip M. La	George Shelton; Zasu Pitts;	"Benay Venuta's program";
8:45 dramatic sketch; soloists	Follette, Wisconsin	soloists; chorus; orchestra	soloists; orchestra
9:00 Floyd Gibbons; Willie and	National Barn Dance; "Smilin'	"Snow Village" sketch	Ski résumé, Laconia, N. H.
9:15 Eugene Howard; talk; or.	Ed"; Henry Burr; vocal trio;	"Snow Village" sketch	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
9:30 Saturday Night Serenaders;	Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle	"Chateau"; Joe Cook; Rose	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
9:45 soloists; orchestra	Ezra; Maple City Four	Bampton; "Glacier Priest";	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:00 "Your Hit Parade"; soloists;	National A. A. U. track and	A. L. Alexander; features;	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:15 male trio; Mario Chamlee;	field meet, New York	Sam Lewis; orchestra	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:30 Carl Hoff's Orchestra	National A. A. U. track and	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:45 "Americana"; orchestra	field meet, New York	Plantation; music	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
11:15 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."; sketch	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Hildegarde; orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Hildegarde; orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 Old South Church service	"Moscow Sleigh Bells"; Kirlioff's Russian ensemble	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; Francis Cronin, organ	Colonial News Service
12:15 Hawaiian orchestra	Radio City Symphony Orches-	Recorded programs	Cadle Tabernacle Choir
12:30 Salt Lake City choir and	tra; vocal soloists	Yankee News Service	Italian string orchestra and
12:45 organ recital			vocal soloists
1:00 News flashes	Radio City Symphony Orches-	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:15 Long-range weather forecast	tra; vocal soloists	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:30 "Salute to England"; drama-	"Our Neighbors"; informal	Melody Matinee; soloists;	"Music in Many Moods";
1:45 tizations and music	home interviews	quartet; orchestra	Italian soloists; orchestra
2:00 "Music of the Theater"; solo-	Magic Key; Jessie Matthews;	"Beneath the Surface"; talk;	Organ recital
2:15 ists; concert orchestra	Bidu Sayao; Maurice Evans;	Landt Trio and White	Eastern ski jump champion-
2:30 Duke University Glee Club	Henri Deering; Rufe Davis;	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries";	ships, from Belknap rec-
2:45 LaPrade travelogue; organ	John B. Kennedy; orchestra	dramatic sketch	reational center
3:00 New York Philharmonic-	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	Metropolitan Opera Auditions;	Address, "Current Events"
3:15 Symphony Orchestra con-	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	talks; soloists; orchestra	Address, "Current Events"
3:30 cert, Artur Rodzinski, con-	"London Letter" relay	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Address, "Current Events"
3:45 ductor; Deems Taylor, pro-	Studio musical programs	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Address, "Current Events"
4:00 gram commentator	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson	Adrian O'Brien; organ	Walter Smith's Band
4:15 New York Philharmonic-	Fosdick; male quartet	"Concert Miniatures"	Walter Smith's Band
4:30 Symphony Orchestra, Artur	"Sunday Players"; sketch	"Music Camera"; Willie	Popular variety program
4:45 Rodzinski, conductor	"Sunday Players"; sketch	Morris; orchestra	"News of the Week"
5:00 "Your Unseen Friend";	"We, the People"; informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Contest program
5:15 dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:30 Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45 Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	"The Plot That Failed"
6:00 Joe Penner, comedian; Gene	Evening Journal; reports	Arnold Johnson's Orchestra;	Colonial Playhouse presents
6:15 Austin; orchestra	"California Concert"	Ray Knight's Cuckoos	"The Plot That Failed"
6:30 Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"Symphonic Hour"; recorded
6:45 ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Popular variety program	classical concert
7:00 News; Sunday Evening Mu-	Helen Traubel, soprano; con-	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15 sicale; recital	cert orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra	Cosmopolitans; quintet
7:30 Phil Baker's Show; soloists;	Robert Ripley; features; Har-	Fireside Recital; vocalists	"Music for Today"; soloists;
7:45 Oscar Bradley's Orchestra	riet Hilliard; orchestra	Morin Sisters; Ranch Boys	popular orchestra
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Nadine Conner;	Longfellow anniversary dram-	"Do You Want to Be an	Dol Brissette's Orchestra
8:15 Pasternack Orchestra	atization of "Evangeline,"	Actor?"; amateur theatricals	Dol Brissette's Orchestra
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Dur-	with Eva Le Gallienne;	"Do You Want to Be an	"Jewels of the Madonna"; so-
8:45 bin; soloists; orchestra	other players; orchestra	Actor?"; amateur theatricals	loists; concert orchestra
9:00 Sunday Evening Hour;	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round;	Red Norvo's Orchestra
9:15 Yehudi and Hephzibah	Shep Fields's Orchestra; so-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Red Norvo's Orchestra
9:30 Menuhin, violin and piano;	loist; comedy trio	American Album of Familiar	"Supper Dance" music
9:45 symphony orchestra; talk	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry	Music; soloists; orchestra	"Curtain Time"; variety
10:00 "Community Sing"; Milton	Sosnik's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:15 Berle; Wendell Hall; Jones	Carol Weymann, soprano; or.	Rapee, conductor; Muriel	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:30 and Hare	"Romance of '76"; dramatiza-	Dickson; Schola Cantorum;	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:45 Kaltenborn Comments	tion and music	Percy Grainger; talk	"20th Century Serenade"

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; talks; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), United States Navy Band concert.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon," serial drama.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "President's Judiciary Reorganization Plan," Harry Hopkins.

7:30 WIXAL (6.04mc), Modern Radio Course.

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Herrick, baritone.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; soloists; orch.

8:30 WIXAL (6.04mc), Ursigram: natural scientific news and data.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Margaret Speaks, soprano, chorus; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung"; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Wallflower"; dramatization and music.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater: Charles Winninger, Richard Arlen and Sally Eilers in "Cappy Ricks."

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rendezvous"; symphonic and choral music; soloists; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—aNtional), Jack Pearl, comedian, Morton Bowe, tenor; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; guest soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; Doring Trio; male quartet; concert orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Good Times Society"; all-Negro variety program.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Let Freedom Ring"; "Trial by Jury," sketch.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum: address, "President's Farm Program"; Senator James Pope, Idaho.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Passing Grade in Arithmetic Held Inadequate for Business

Children who get "passing grades" in arithmetic at school frequently fail to "pass" requirements of ordinary addition and subtraction in business offices, a survey of 17,000 New England children disclosed today.

Perfection in basic calculations is required in business, according to Prof. Guy M. Wilson of Boston University, who conducted the survey, but a 75 per cent "passing grade," instead of perfection, is deemed sufficient in school.

This means that 70 or 80 per cent of the children who have completed grammar school studies are basically unfitted for the simplest office work, Dr. Wilson stated as a result of a WPA study directed by him.

Reports on Survey

Results of the study were presented by Dr. Wilson at a meeting of the American Educational Research Association this morning in New Orleans.

The survey was made in grades 6, 7 and 8 in 17 cities and towns of the metropolitan Boston area. The children were given Wilson process tests in addition, subtraction, multiplication, short and long division.

On a basis of the showing made by these children, Professor Wilson challenged the traditional belief that mediocrity is sufficient in basic activities of school pupils.

Approximately 80 per cent of the sixth grade children, he found, need corrective work in the fundamentals; 70 per cent of the seventh grade children need corrective help, and even the eighth grade children call for a percentage of corrective work which is alarming.

Passing Grade Fallacy

"Obviously, we have permitted a passing grade of 75 per cent, more or less, to obscure the picture," he told the convention. "Teachers have not been taught to discriminate; to see and know what is happening, and the result is that even in the simplest of the tests given in arithmetic, children have not attained a proficiency which would be acceptable in any business office.

"Average scores that are 85 per cent or above still show a very small percentage of perfect scores.

"In other words, we have apparently failed to grasp the idea that drill in simple tool material should be aimed at perfect scores."

"If perfect scores are to be insisted upon, regardless of time, 10 per cent of the children in the sixth grade of these towns and cities were doing satisfactory work; in the seventh grade the percentage was 8 per cent; and in the eighth grade, 9 per cent. Some may insist that this standard is too high, but I believe that it is not when applied to very simple, much-used tool material.

"The results seem to re-emphasize the fact that children apparently can go along through the schools without being particularly noticed or taught by the teachers. Routine procedure is followed; so many examples are given to be worked out; the answers are checked right or wrong, and the teacher does not know what the child has done to get the answers."

24 of Automobiles Stolen in Bay State Impounded in Maine

BIDDEFORD, Maine, Feb. 27 (AP)—Maine State police, on the trail of 43 automobiles sold in Maine by an Essex County, Mass., larceny ring, had impounded 24 today.

Search for the remainder continued throughout York and Cumberland counties.

Harold Cole, Beverly, Mass., who Massachusetts State detective Captain John F. Stokes said had confessed driving the 43 machines here and selling them to garage men, helped the officials in their search. Cole pleaded innocent to a theft charge in Salem, Mass., district court yesterday.

Most of the recovered cars, State Trooper Tristram Eaton said, were seized from Biddeford and Saco residents, who had bought them from the garage men.

State police said most of the machines had been stolen in Salem and Newburyport.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,800,000
Previous day 1,773,190
1937 vol to date 188,927,466
1936 vol to date 125,087,497

Market Irregular As Merchandising Issues Go Higher

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Specialties, including merchandising and packing stocks, propped today's market with gains of fractions to a point or more.

With news stimulus lacking for the list as a whole, however, many issues were unable to get ahead to any appreciable extent and a number retreated in the final hour.

It was one of the quietest Saturday sessions of the year with transfers totaling around 1,000,000 shares.

Well ahead during the greater part of the proceedings were Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Gimbel, Macy, National Department Stores, Allied Stores, Associated Dry Goods, Bethlehem Steel, American Telephone, Wilson, Armour, Paramount, Industrial Rayon, Great Northern, Iron Ore, Schenley, Western Union, Mack Trucks, Yellow Truck, White Motors, Cerro de Pasco and Boeing.

In a restricted groove were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, General Electric, Loew's, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

Backward were Anaconda, Kennecott, Callahan Zinc, Philadelphia Reading Coal and Johns-Manville.

Bond Market Uneven

Rail and industrial liens claimed a majority of gains in a highly uneven bond market today.

Trends were mixed in virtually every corporate group with plus and minus signs about evenly divided. United States Governments, barring a couple of Treasuries, worked a little lower.

Fractionally higher prices were paid for Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, Pure Oil 4¼s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Union Pacific 3½s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

In the downward drift were Allegheny Corp. 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, Rock Island general 4s, M-K-T 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s, and Studebaker 6s.

In the foreign list Polish 8s registered a new low on the week's sharp decline, breaking 2 points shortly after the opening. German and Japanese loans had small gains while most South Americans and some issues of Italy sold off a little.

Extensive Building Is Seen for Denver During Coming Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—When a city's homes are 99 per cent occupied and business property is filled to 95.8 per cent, it's time to do some building. Denver finds itself in this situation. Building permits last year totalled $8,337,479, the highest since 1929, but in prospect for 1937 is at least $10,000,000 in new buildings, according to Wendell T. Hedgecock, chief building inspector.

According to a consensus of real estate men, Denver will have to build new homes at maximum speed for at least the next six or seven years to accommodate the normal increase in population. The possibility of any surpluses of homes in Denver within the next 10 years is precluded due to a present shortage of skilled labor, realtors say.

It has been established that a recent annual real-estate vacancy survey conducted by the University of Denver school of commerce under the sponsorship of the real-estate exchange, that there are fewer vacancies, both residential and business, than at any time in the last seven years.

The fact is, Denver is actually facing a housing shortage.

The survey shows that there are only 842 unoccupied living units in the city. This is a decrease of 43 per cent from the figure last year, and a drop of 65 per cent from 1932.

Significant is the occupancy of apartments since 1932, especially in view of the construction of 12 new ones in the last year. In 1932 16.9 per cent of all apartments were vacant. This year only 1.1 per cent are unoccupied.

Over one half of the unoccupied living units are single residences; approximately one fifth are apartments, and the remainder are double residences and terraces. The greatest relative decreases in vacancy have taken place in the central section of the city and in and near the apartment-house districts.

Farmers May Again Get Emergency Loans of $400

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Farmers who cannot obtain credit from other sources to grow crops or to feed livestock, may get emergency loans up to $400 each again this spring, according to regulations just issued by the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.

Made from special appropriation by Congress which was approved Jan. 29 of this year, the granting and collecting of the loans is supervised by the emergency crop and feed loan division of the Farm Credit Administration.

Last year similar loans, with a $200 limit, were granted to 1579 farmers in New England, New York and New Jersey for $231,200. Of this amount, $186,600 has already been repaid.

Servel, Inc., Nets 21c Share

NEW YORK—Servel, Inc., and subsidiaries for quarter ended Jan. 31, 1937, reports net profit of $388,186, after depreciation, interest, federal income taxes and other charges, equal, after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred, to 21 cents a share on 1,781,426 shares of common, against $288,624, or 15 cents a share, on common in quarter ended Jan. 31, 1936. Company's fiscal year ends on Oct. 31.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	77¼	77	77	— ½
19½	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	9	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
28⅝	25	Adams-Mill (2)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Feb 25
36	32½	Addresso-Mul (1)	2	33⅜	33½	33⅜	Feb 26
4⅜	3⅛	Advance Rumely	6	3½	3⅜	3½	
80¼	73⅞	Air Reduc (1a)	7	74	73¼	73⅝	— ⅛
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15¾	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	7	15½	15	15	
5⅞	3½	Allegh Corp	16	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
58½	43	Allegh pf xw	13	58½	58	58¼	Feb 23
59¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	3	56¾	56	56⅞	+ ⅜
59	43¾	Allegh p f$40 ww	6	57¾	57¼	57⅜	Feb 24
52⅛	41½	Allegh 2 pr pf	3	49½	48	49½	+1⅜
41½	36½	Allegh Stl (1.65e)	60	40½	39	40	+⅛
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	6	233	232	233	Feb 26
33⅛	28½	Allied Mills (.80g)	2	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
19½	16⅛	Allied Stores (.20g)	110	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅜
84¾	81	Allied St pf (8)	5	84	83½	83½	
83½	71½	Allis Chalm (1½a)	8	73¾	72½	73¾	+1⅞
39¾	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	*1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	3	43	41½	43	Feb 23
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	3	109	107½	109	Feb 26
101½	83	Am Ag Chem (4e)	4	89	85½	89	+3
41¾	35½	Am Bank N (1.40e)	4	35	34½	34½	—1
80¾	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	2	75¼	75	75	— ¾
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	10	107	106¾	106	—1¼
174	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	164	164	164	Feb 23
71	56	Am Car & Fd	5	66	65½	66	+ ½
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Feb 26
87⅞	72	Am Chain (4e)	11	84½	84	84	
131½	115	Am Chain pf (5)	2	127½	127½	127½	Feb 25
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	+1½
23	13⅜	Am Colortype	13	21	20⅜	20¾	— ⅛
29⅜	26⅜	Am Com Alc (.80e)	8	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
33⅜	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	15	32	32	32	
13⅞	8½	Am Encaustic Til	10	11	10¾	10⅞	
17	13	Am Europ'n Sec	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb 26
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	26	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	
68⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pr $7 pf	1	63	63	63	Feb 26
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
4	3⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	2	20	19¾	20	+1
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	3	42	41	41	+ ½
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
4¼	2½	Am Ice	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
27⅜	17¼	Am Ice pf (2e)	1	25	25	25	Feb 26
16⅞	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	7	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	6	53⅝	53½	53⅝	— ⅜
125	114	Am Loco pf	1	118	118	118	Feb 26
26⅞	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼g)	30	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	
13⅜	11¼	Am MA&Met (.15g)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
67⅞	50¼	Am Metal	15	66⅝	66	66¾	+ ⅜
129½	124	Am Metal pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
75	64	Am News (6¾e)	3	72½	72⅛	72⅛	Feb 26
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	15	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
87⅛	74	Am P & L pf (6)	2	76	76	76	+1
72½	63	Am P & L (5)	2	64⅝	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅜
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & S S (.60)	28	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
38¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	58	36⅞	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	3	34	34	34	
29	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	7	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅝
98⅞	88¼	Am Smelt (3)	26	96¼	95¾	96	+ ¼
154	146½	Am Smelt pf (7)	7	146¾	146½	146¾	Feb 26
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Feb 26
3	3½	Am Smelt rts	114	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	Feb 26
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (½g)	10	66	65	65	— ¾
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	2	26	26	26	— ⅛
56⅞	50¾	Am Sugar (2)	3	51¼	51	51⅛	Feb 26
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	4	140	140	140	—1
25⅞	23¼	Am Sum Tob (1a)	*1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Feb 24
187	174¼	Am Tel & Tel (5)	20	177½	176¼	177½	+1¼
99	93	Am Tobac (5)	2	95¼	95	95	— ⅜
99⅞	94¼	Am Tob, B (5)	28	95½	95¼	95⅜	Feb 26
150½	146	Am Tobac pf (6)	5	142	142	142	Feb 26
20¼	16½	Am Type Fdrs	9	17⅞	17¾	17¾	Feb 26
29⅛	25½	Am WW&E (.20g)	12	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Feb 26
14⅞	9⅜	Am Woolen	10	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	*8	74½	74½	74½	— ½
1¾	1⅛	Am Writ Pap	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	24	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
20	6¾	Am Zinc	108	17	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc pf	1	185	185	185	Feb 23
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	3	66½	65½	65½	—1½
68⅜	52½	Anaconda (1¾e)	93	64⅜	63½	63¾	— ⅜
97	84	Anacon W&C (½g)	5	97	95	95	Feb 23
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	Feb 26
37½	30½	Andes Copper	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 26
10¼	5½	APW Co	1	8	8	8	— ½
46	41	Archer-Dan-M (½g)	1	44	44	44	Feb 26
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	1	110⅛	110½	110⅛	Feb 26
13⅜	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	384	13¾	13	13⅜	+ ¾
99	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	99	99	99	
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	102	102	102	—1
69⅜	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	14	Arnold Const (½g)	7	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
17⅜	16	Artloom Corp	3	14½	14¼	14½	Feb 26
22⅞	19⅛	Asso Dry G	50	23⅜	22½	23⅛	+ ⅜
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	1	100¼	100	100¼	Feb 17
57½	50¾	Asso. Invest (2a)	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
106	106	Asso Inv pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	Feb 23
77⅜	69½	Atchison (2e)	14	76½	75½	76¾	+ ⅜
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	1	102	102	102	+ ¼
51¾	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (6)	8	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI (2)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Feb 25
44	38⅜	Atl G&WI pf (3c)	1	40½	40½	40½	Feb 25
13	10⅜	Atlantic Refin (1)	13	34¼	34	34	
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	114½	114½	114½	Feb 25
18⅝	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	9	18	18	18	
52¾	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51½	51⅜	51½	— ¼
85½	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	1	81	79¾	79¾	Feb 24
18¼	15½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	10	31¾	31¾	31¾	Feb 26
9⅛	7¼	Austin Nichols	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	1	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loco asd	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	3	113⅛	112¾	113⅛	Feb 25
120	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	10	113½	113½	113½	Feb 25
28½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	30	27½	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
42	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	39½	39½	39½	— ¾
45	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
42½	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	7	40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
32	25¾	Barker Bros	9	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	11	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅜
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	8	18½	18¼	18¼	Feb 26
28½	22	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
105	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	105	104¾	104¾	+1⅝
111	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	5	108½	108½	108½	Feb 25
15¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	7	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
85¾	74	Belk St R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb
30½	25	Bendix Avia (¼g)	7	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	
23¾	21½	Benel Loan (.45g)	4	21½	21½	21½	
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅞
95⅜	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	34	93¼	92⅝	93	+1⅜
20	18⅝	Beth Steel pf (1)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
129½	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	127⅞	127½	127½	
69¾	64	Bigelow-San (⅓g)	1	65	65	65	+ ⅛
38	33	Black & Deck (¼g)	4	35¼	35	35	+ ⅝
28½	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	8	27⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
48½	33⅜	Boeing Airplane	22	48¼	47¼	47¾	— ¼
48¾	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	5	47¼	46½	46¾	
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	9	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	1	77½	77½	77½	— ½
10⅜	8½	Boston & Maine	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
4½	3½	Botany Con Mills	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
23¼	16¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	26	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
59⅜	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	21	54¾	54	54	Feb 26
3⅝	48	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	45	44½	44½	Feb 26
8	6⅜	Brk & Queens Tr	1	7	7	7	
38⅛	33¾	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	5	34⅜	34	34⅜	Feb 26
53	46⅜	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	8	47⅞	47½	47½	+ ⅛
102¼	99¾	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	3	99½	99½	99½	—1
52¾	46	Brk Un Gas (3)	2	46	46	46	
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	2	49¼	48½	48½	Feb 26
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅝
25⅛	20	Bucyrus Erie	13	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅝
14⅜	12⅛	Budd E G	6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
98	75	Budd E G pf	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¾
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	10	11	10⅞	10⅞	
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¾g)	*1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
64⅜	51	Bulova Watch	11	64	63¼	63¼	+ ¾
53⅜	31¾	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	6	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush Term db	1	32	32	32	— ⅜
17⅜	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	28	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
34¾	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	34½	33¼	34½	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z (.05e)	23	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
33	27¾	Byers A M	6	28⅜	28½	28⅜	
31½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	29½	29½	29½	
		—C—					
48¼	42½	Cal Pack (⅞a)	7	42⅞	42½	42½	Feb 26
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	305	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
20⅛	15¼	Cal & Hecla (⅝e)	23	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
37⅜	32¼	Camp W & Ö (1)	2	3⅛	35	35	— ⅜
32½	27½	Canada Dry	15	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
17⅜	14½	Canadian Pacific	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
61½	57	Cannon Mills (4e)	1	58	58	58	Feb 25
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	4	16½	16	16	Feb 25
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35a)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case J I Co (4e)	2	161	160	161	+ ⅜
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	6	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
35⅝	26⅝	Celanese (1½e)	69	36¼	35	35¾	— ⅛
112½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	112½	112	112	Feb 23
47⅛	36½	Celotex Corp	5	46½	46¼	46½	+ ¼
39¼	34	Cen Agu As (1½a)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	8⅜	Central Foundry	9	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
41¼	37½	Central of NJ	2	40	39	39	Feb 26
24⅜	17¼	Cent Viol Sug	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
11⅜	10½	Century Rib (.10g)	13	12¼	11⅜	12	+ ½
77¼	67¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	69	78⅜	77	78⅜	+2
23⅜	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	4	20¾	20⅜	20¾	
52⅜	35½	Champ F & P (¼g)	2	46¼	46	46	
48	41	Checker Cab	2	46	46	46	Feb 13
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	8	66	65½	66	+ ½
89¾	85	Chic Corp (3)	1	88	88	88	— ¼
4½	2¾	Chi & East Ill	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13⅜	6¾	Chi & East Ill pf	3	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
6	3½	Chi & North Western	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
19½	11⅜	Chi & N West pf	2	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
3¾	2¾	Chi Great Western	1	3½	3½	3½	
17⅞	13⅜	Chi Gt Western pf	7	16½	16	16	— ⅜
32	30⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	30½	30¾	30⅜	
2¾	2	Chi M StP&P	11	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
7⅛	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	5	6⅜	6¼	6½	— ⅛
33	23	Chi Pneu Tool	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	2	64½	64	64½	Feb 26
3½	2¼	Chi RI&P	2	3	2⅞	3	
8⅛	5⅛	Chi RI&P 6% pf	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb 26
10⅛	6¾	Chi RI&P 7% pf	1	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
27½	24	Chi Yel Cab (2)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
22¼	19	Chi Cot Oil	2	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
13⅝	12½	Childs Co	4	14	13¾	13¾	Feb 26
130¼	116¼	Chrysler (1½g)	7	123¾	123¼	125⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	18¼	City I&F (2)	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
10⅞	8	City Stores	24	10⅛	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
38¼	32½	Clark Eq (1.60a)	1	35	34½	34½	— ⅛
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	1	102	102	102	+ ¼

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40¾	35	Clev Gr Brnz (2½g)	4	39¾	38¾	38¾	Feb 26
98⅝	78	Cluett Peab (⅝g)	1	90	90	90	Feb 26
138	122½	Coca Cola (2a)	3	141	140	141	+3
57⅝	57	Coca Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	Feb 23
21⅝	19⅛	Col-Palm-P (½)	5	20⅜	20⅜	20	— ⅛
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Feb 26
62¾	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	5	58	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	4	45½	45	45½	+ ¼
20⅞	17	Colum G&E (.40e)	40	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
108	100⅜	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	101¼	101	101¼	Feb 25
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
46¼	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Feb 24
124½	118½	Colum Carb (4a)	2	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Feb 26
58⅛	58	Com Credit (4a)	20	61¼	61½	61⅜	+ ⅜
114	101⅞	Com Cr pf (4¼)	3	105½	104¼	104¼	— ¾
80¼	69½	Com Inv Tr (4a)	1	71	71	71	
120	106⅛	Com Inv Tr pf (4¼)	1	106½	106½	106½	Feb 26
21¼	18⅛	Com Solvents (.60a)	26	15¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
4½	3⅛	Com & South	71	3¼	3⅝	3¼	
75⅝	60¾	Com & South pf (3)	4	60	59	59¼	—1⅛
19⅛	13⅝	Conde Nast	6	17½	16¾	17½	Feb 26
44⅜	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	4	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	17⅛	Congress Cigar (2e)	5	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	Feb 24
19⅞	15¼	Con Cigar	5	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	Feb 26
10	8⅛	Con Coal	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 26
49⅞	41¾	Con Edison (½g)	18	42½	42	42½	— ⅛
108	105	Con Edison pf (5)	2	106	106	106	Feb 26
5¾	4⅜	Con Film	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb 26
18¾	15⅞	Con Film pf	1	16½	16½	16½	
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	4	13¾	13	13	— ½
17¼	15⅝	Con Oil (½g)	49	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
105⅜	103⅞	Con Oil pf (5)	*1	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞	+1¼
10⅝	7¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
1½	⅞	Con Textile	412	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	20⅝	Container Cor (1.20)	3	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	
37¾	29	Cont Baking A	5	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
5¼	3	Cont Baking B	35	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
109¾	102¾	Con Baking pf (8)	2	109½	108½	109½	Feb 24
69⅛	59⅜	Cont Can (3)	24	60¼	59¾	60	— ¼
25⅜	20½	Cont Diam F (2e)	5	24	24	24	
42¾	39½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
32⅜	26⅜	Cont Stl (½g)	2	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ½
71⅛	65⅞	Corn Prod Ref (3)	9	67	66½	67	+ ⅛
171½	163⅛	Corn Prod R pf (7)	1	163½	163½	163½	Feb 25
8⅜	6	Coty Inc	12	7¼	7	7	
56½	46	Crane Co	1	51½	51½	51½	
121	119	Crane Co pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	Feb 19
37	35¾	Cream Wheat (½g)	2	36	36	36	
28¾	21⅜	Crosley Radio (1¼e)	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
100⅞	74¼	Crown C&S (2)	4	88½	88	88	
56½	53	Cn C&S pf xw (2¼)	*1	52	52	52	—7 15
47¼	43½	Cn C&S pf xw (2¼)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Feb 23
24¾	17	Crown Zeller	19	21	20½	21	+ ¼
75	51	Crucible Steel	4	73¾	73⅝	73¾	
133	120½	C

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Throughout U.S. Surges Ahead Vigorously

Commerce and Finance

Wheat Has Rally After Liquidation During Past Week

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Heavy, long liquidation has been the feature in all grains the past week, resulting in sharp declines. Toward the end of the week there was evidence of more buying resistance and there was at least a temporary lull in the heavy selling. From the low points there was a moderate rally, especially in the May deliveries of all grains. Incidentally, earlier in the week the May futures were under the heaviest pressure.

In wheat, the selling forced the May down to a low mark of $1.28¾. Stop loss selling was heavy at times, but later there was absorption by commission houses and covering by shorts which steadied the market. A sudden expansion in the demand for cash wheat, and improvement in flour sales after about the dullest week for the flour trade on the crop, changed sentiment to some extent. While the May showed marked improvement, light snows or rains in the Southwest took the edge off the demand for the new crop months and the July and September did not show much recovery.

Sales of cash wheat at Chicago the past two days footed up a total of 425,000 bushels, and the Southwest mills reported some large sales of flour. Receipts, which increased moderately the past two weeks, again dropped off to small proportions, and a decrease of 1,971,000 bushels in the visible supply again called attention to the small supplies available for the remainder of the season.

European Tone Strong

Liverpool and Buenos Aires showed a stronger tone during the week than North American markets. In the case of Liverpool this was unusual, owing to the tremendous shipments of Argentine wheat, which ordinarily would cause much hedging pressure. As a matter of fact the ten weeks of heavy shipments from Argentina have not had anywhere near the depressing effect that was expected, although these shipments show no abatement.

Exports the past week from Argentina were 8,854,000 bu. and Australia put afloat 3,419,000 bu. After a lull in the continental demand, there was a revival in buying, with Germany, Italy and Spain credited with buying between two and three million bushels, part of which is now in Dutch ports. World's shipments are running heavier than for four years or more. At anywhere near the current rate of shipments total imports will exceed the estimate of 568,000,000 bu. as total import needs of the world.

Canadian export sales have increased moderately, in spite of plentiful offers of cheap Argentine wheat. Country marketings in Canada continue small.

Huge Acreage Seeded

Even light precipitation southwest tends to check the demand for new crop months, as owing to the tremendous acreage seeded, it is believed there will be a big crop in any case. March is the usual period for crop scares in the hard winter wheat territory.

Corn was depressed at times largely because of the threat of competition from cheap Argentine corn in western markets. Receipts of corn have dropped to the smallest proportions in months, and there has been a fair shipping demand, with the spot basis showing firmness relative to the May. Visible stocks are heavy compared to a year ago, but there is but little pressure on the markets.

Argentina shipped 1,740,000 bushels of corn to this country again this week out of total exports of 7,945,000 bushels, and it is estimated there is more than 10,000,000 bushels of Plate corn now on passage to this country.

Oats and rye had severe declines, but showed a steadier tone the past day or so.

Rise in European Sugar Consumption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar consumption in the 13 leading European countries during 1936 totaled 7,692,633 long tons, raw sugar value, as contrasted with 7,419,051 tons consumed during 1935, an increase of 273,582 tons, or approximately 3.7 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on Jan. 1, 1937, amounted to 5,084,000 tons as against 5,062,000 tons on the same date in 1936, an increase of 22,000 tons, or approximately one half of 1 per cent.

Production of sugar for the 13 principal European countries for the current season which started on Sept. 1, 1936, according to advices received from F. O. Licht, the European sugar authority, is forecast at 5,859,000 long tons, raw sugar, as compared with 5,608,000 tons in the previous season, an increase of 251,000 tons, or 4.5 per cent.

National Cash Register Raises Hourly Wage Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON—More than $1,000,000 annually will be added to pay roll of National Cash Register Co. by wage advances effective March 1. Hourly rates for men will be advanced eight cents and for women five cents.

The wage agreement, upon which advances are based, was reached in collective bargaining between N. C. R. employees' representatives unit and management. About 6800 employees of the Dayton plant, or about 95 per cent of total workers, are affected.

U. S. Beet Sugar Deliveries

NEW YORK (AP) — United States beet sugar deliveries in January totaled 1,302,121 bags compared with 841,117 in January, 1936, trade figures disclosed.

Railroad Earnings Are 5.9 Per Cent Higher in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Gross railroad earnings for January showed general increases, despite the termination of emergency freight surcharges on Dec. 31, although in several cases lower net-operating income was reported. Gross revenue for the first 32 companies to report showed an increase of 12.1 per cent, but their net aggregate income rose only 5.9 per cent.

Increased taxes and charges for the scrapping of obsolete equipment are blamed for this result. The pay roll charges of 3.5 per cent under the Railway Pension Law did not become effective until March 1, last, while the charge under the Social Security Law is now 2 per cent, against 1 per cent in 1936. However, these charges will be subjected to important adjustments, regardless of their constitutionality, because in no event were the railways to be liable under both laws, and because the managements and the unions are negotiating a compromise on a national pension system.

The New York Central among other companies did not make deductions for pension law liabilities in January. Others, like the Baltimore & Ohio, made these charges. Thus, before taxes, but after all other operating charges, the B. & O.'s net income was up 15.8 per cent in January, compared with January, 1936. After these deductions there was a slight decrease.

The combined results of the first thirty-two railways to report for January follow, the last three ciphers being omitted:

	Jan 1937	Jan 1936	% Inc	Jan 1936	% Inc
Gross	$188,625	$168,279	12.1	$148,926	26.6
Net op. inc	26,228	24,762	5.9	19,118	37.2

In December these roads had combined gross revenues of $212,281,000, a gain of 28 per cent over December, 1935, and combined net operating income of $43,676,000, an increase of 64.7 per cent.

Rise of 40,000,000 In Long-Haul Rail Passengers in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The return to the steam lines of the long-haul passengers, as distinguished from suburban or commutation passengers, is one of the most encouraging factors in the present railway situation, says the Railway Age.

"In the first 11 months of 1936," says the publication, "as compared with the same months of 1935, there was an increase of 40,000,000 in these 'distance' passengers, an increase equivalent to almost one third of our total national population.

"The last calendar year in which the number of long-haul railroad passengers exceeded the number of rail commuters was 1924, the figures for that year showing 493,000,000 long-haul travelers and 439,000,000 commutation passengers. In 1932 suburban passengers on the railroads outnumbered their longer-distance brethren by 95 per cent, or by almost two to one, the totals for that year amounting to 315,000,000 commutation passengers and to less than 162,000,000 long-haul passengers.

"Current reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that in the five months ending with November the number of 'distance' passengers (107,000,000) exceeded by 4 per cent the total of 103,000,000 commutation passengers carried in those same five months.

"It is interesting to note what the long-haul passenger is now receiving as compared with his 1924 predecessor. Using these same five months (July-November) of each year, he traveled an average of 81 miles in 1936 as contrasted with 64 miles in 1924. He paid the railroads an average of 1.9 cents a mile in 1936, as compared with 3.3 cents in 1924; and his average payment for his total journey was $1.52 in 1936 and $2.09 in 1924.

"Relatively, from 1924 to 1936 his journey increased 27 per cent, his total cost decreased 27 per cent, and his cost per mile traveled decreased 42 per cent. Or, to state it in miles and cents, the journey of the average 'distance' railway passenger increased by 17 miles from 1924 to 1936 while his rail fare, despite this longer journey, decreased 2q 57 cents."

Business Personals

Dudley R. Cowles, vice-president in charge of the Atlanta office of D. C. Heath & Co., publishers, has been elected to the office of president of the firm, and will now make his home in Boston, according to an announcement by the board of directors. In 1909, he became southern manager for the Boston publishers. Since then he has held the posts of associate director, director, secretary and vice-president.

Effective March 1, the partnership of Weed, Hall & Co., will be dissolved and the new partnership of Weed, Hall, Berndt & Co. formed. The latter will include W. B. Potts Jr., Matthew J. Hall, W. W. Goldsborough Jr., Otto Berndt, A. W. Dixon and William F. Weed, partners, and Hugh Chalmers Jr., special partner.

Special partners are to be admitted on March 1 to New York Stock Exchange firms as follows: Alick G. Richardson to D. H. Ellis & Co., J. S. Carmichael to Fenner & Beane and Joseph Schultz to Hardy & Co.

C. Wesley Pomeroy has been elected secretary of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. to fill the vacancy caused by the passing on of Warren H. Jones.

Frank N. Spencer was elected a director of the New Jersey Zinc Company at the annual meeting yesterday. He succeeds the late Mr. Samuel Riker.

Lewis B. Williams, chairman of the National City Bank of Cleveland, has been elected a director of Industrial Rayon Corp.

Retail Business Up 14 to 22 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail sales during the past week surged ahead with renewed vigor, unhampered by the extraneous influences which curbed consumer buying during the early part of the month, says the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review.

Focused on the quick adjustments prompted by the approaching swell of spring requirements, continues the report, trade moved with more abandon. Distribution stepped into the spotlight, as pre-Easter promotions lent impetus to the widening consumer buying trend.

"While the staple lines of dry goods, housewares, and groceries formed the base of the enlarged volume," continues the survey, "spring merchandise started to press for recognition. Hosiery, underwear, millinery, shoes, and dress accessories superseded somewhat the sales of dresses and tailored suits.

"Tweed coats and suits, fur jackets and scarfs, and dress fabrics in gaily colored prints sold well. The final week of furniture clearances were marked by mixed results, but the majority of the cities concluded the most successful events in years.

East's Showing Best

"Weather conditions favored distribution in most districts but, on account of the holiday, the rise from the preceding week's level was narrowed to 4 to 8 per cent. From the comparative week in 1936, however, the gain was extended, the estimated volume of retail sales for the country, as a whole, ranging from 14 to 22 per cent.

"With the important industries approaching their 1929 operating rates, volume in the New England states continued to expand, going from 14 to 20 per cent over last year's. The East made one of the best showings for the country, the increase over the 1936 sales total ranging from 12 to 30 per cent.

"Emergency buying of flood sufferers gave some cities in the Middle West a margain of 30 to 50 per cent over their 1936 sales," says the report, "but the average for the district was around 15 to 25 per cent. As moderation of temperatures made interior roads impassable, the advantage for the Northwest was reduced to 12 to 18 per cent.

"The South recovered at a faster rate, exceeding last year's sales by 16 to 25 per cent. For the Southwest the spread was widened to 10 to 20 per cent. Despite unfavorable weather during part of the week, the reopening of factories brought retail buying on the Pacific coast up 15 to 20 per cent from a year ago.

Wholesale Buying Active

"Interruption by the Washington birthday observance caused little curtailment in activity at the principal wholesale markets this week, although some buyers deferred trips until after the first of the month. More intensive preparations for the Easter season accelerated the movement of all types of women's suits, coats, millinery, dresses, and accessories.

"Men's clothing an haberdashery moved into prominence, and interest broadened in gifts and Easter novelties, while drugs and pharmaceuticals continued in brisk demand. Better returns from road salesmen and larger mail orders contributed to maintaining wholesale volume at 18 to 22 per cent more than in the comparative 1936 week." concluded the report.

Anthracite Concern Asks to Reorganize

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, one of the largest producers of anthracite in Pennsylvania, asked the United States District Court Friday for permission to reorganize under Section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act.

The company blamed illegal mining, reduction in the use of anthracite products, competition from other fuels and state and federal taxes for its difficulties.

The present management was ordered to continue in control of the company and Howard Benton Lewis was appointed special master to hear claims in the case.

The directors yesterday decided not to pay interest amounting to $874,440 due March 1 on the company's 20-year convertible debenture bonds bearing 6 per cent.

Approximately $28,100,000 of these bonds are outstanding.

The company listed assets of $94,219,044, more than $26,000,000 in excess of its liabilities.

Unusual Growth Of Credit Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Farm Credit Administration issued 2000 federal credit union charts up to Feb. 15, according to W. I. Myers, who spoke at the opening session of a conference of federal credit union officials meeting here.

Mr. Myers said the idea that working people can organize their own co-operative savings institutions, as written into the Federal Credit Union Act of 1934, has become more than a reality. Over 300,000 men and women, mostly industrial wage-earners, have become members and have savings of more than $8,000,000 in the 2000 federal credit unions now in operation.

"No Federal Government money whatsoever has been used to capitalize or make loans to these voluntary self-help savings and loan institutions," the Farm Credit Governor declared.

"Working people in every state of the union have been quick to realize the advantages of federal credit unions," Mr. Myers continued. "They have saved money in them and borrowed money from them and in so doing have freed themselves from dependence on high-rate money lenders.

U. S. Machinery Exports Reach 1931 Level, But Far Below 1929

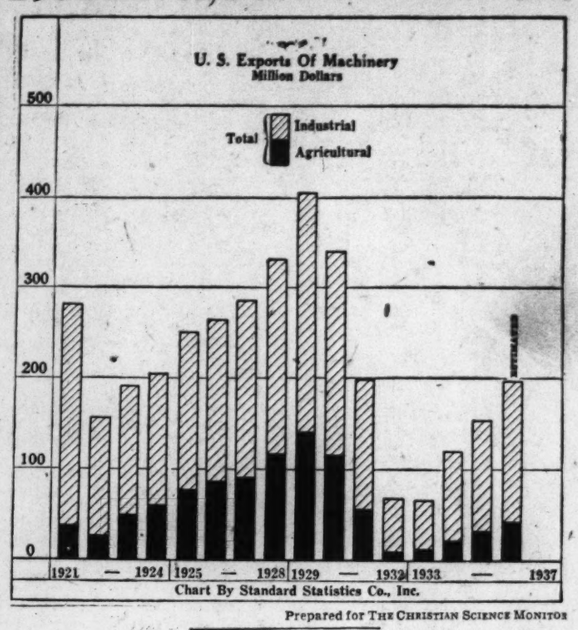

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Exports of machinery have increased in each of the past three years and are now back at the total of 1931, although still far below pre-depression figures.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mr. Runciman's visit to Washington, ostensibly on purely private business, was followed closely from London, but has not aroused high expectations for future benefits. The city, the financial press, the bankers, are all agreed on the need of wider world trade, and of an Anglo-American trade agreement as an instrument to that purpose. Since foreign trade is our lifeblood, while for America it is more of a marginal tenth which adds profit to American industry, it might be supposed that we would be much more eager than America to develop an agreement. Yet a comparison of official attitudes to the question suggests that the opposite is the true position.

The desire of the Administration at Washington to develop world trade is demonstrated in the numerous bilateral trade pacts signed by the United States and more particularly in the agreement with Canada. For while the former were good upon trade with the United States in principle, their quantitive effect seems to have been small, whereas the effect of the agreement with Canada was much more evident, and was proof of courage as well as of devotion to a principle in the President and Mr. Cordell Hull.

Objections to Trade Pact

It is appreciated by those in London who have always supported freedom of trade that proposals to this end could receive no more sympathetic treatment in America than from the present Administration. But they fear that the British representative visited Washington not to meet American wishes for expanded trade, but to investigate the implications of American neutrality policy upon British economic life lines. This may be a laudable intention, but it leaves the trade agreement in the air.

The objections raised here to an effective trade agreement with the United States run along three main lines. In the first place, it is argued that the economic need is for an expansion of American imports, not of her exports, since America is a creditor nation, and can receive payment of debts due to her, which are not reinvested by her abroad, only in the shape of goods, or for a short time, gold. According to this argument, it is useless to try for a mutual expansion of trade, so long as America has an import balance of debts and services, insists on an export balance of merchandise, refuses to allow the dollar-sterling exchange rate to adjust itself to what are supposed to be the long-term conditions of trade, welcomes only gold.

Second objection is that of the vested interests in both countries. Even if we wanted to expand our trade, what can America send to us, it is asked, that we cannot make ourselves behind our tariff walls. Motorcars, typewriters and other office machinery, agricultural machinery, iron and steel products, even wheat; manufacturers of all press always for higher, not lower, tariffs. And which of our products is America willing to receive in larger quantities; textiles, machinery, coal? If the standard of reference in each and every case is to be the effect of expanding trade upon the particular manufacturer in either country, then international trade can rapidly be argued out of existence.

Trade a Peace Bulwark

Third objection to an effective trade agreement is that it would necessitate a revision of the Ottawa agreements which attempt to bind the Empire into an economic unit. The Ottawa agreements were trumpeted abroad as the Empire's contribution toward increasing world trade; in fact, they have operated in the opposite manner. Protection for Empire goods within the Empire has in many cases been established by raising the tariff against foreign goods. And countries which found their markets in Britain and the Empire restricted were forced to raise their own tariffs to protect their vulnerable home markets. Just as during the great deflation in America individual banks merely aggravated the deflation by hastening to call in loans and sell securities to establish their own liquidity, so the efforts of individual nations to protect their own markets by tariff merely add to the general depression.

Thanks to Ottawa, and to the added determination of the British to protect both their industrial and their agricultural producers in Britain, we have become one of the high tariff countries of the world; it came a little strangely to read of Mr. Runciman's reported statement in Washington that the doors of Britain were wide open to foreign trade. Yet the Ottawa agreements, and the system of Empire preference, and protection against the foreigner, are strongly defended by both vested interests which have grown up under their protection and by those who see in a protected Empire an imaginary self-contained peaceful refuge from the turmoil of Europe. To these an Anglo-American agreement would be an undesirable breach in the wall.

And yet the moment the accounting of world trade is adapted to include general benefits to consumers and to some producers as well as the specific disadvantages to some other producers, the merit of expanding world trade is evident. By means of international trade it is possible to sustain a higher standard of living in both importing and exporting countries than could be supported on their individual resources. And at the present time particularly an expansion in world trade would be a strong bulwark for peace. The next step in liberalizing world trade can only come through trade agreements to this end between Britain and the Scandinavian countries (the latter are now engaged in discussion for this purpose), and between Britain and the United States.

Face Critical Choice

The specific objections to increased trade with the United States are as dubious as the general condemnation of all foreign trade. Canadian economic organization is more like the American than is ours, yet an agreement between the United States and Canada was found possible. We ourselves do a larger trade per head with Germany, the most industralized country in Europe, than with India, whose resources and needs are quite different from ours. And the figures of our imports from and exports to America show scope for considerable revival:

(In million pounds)

	1929	1933	1935	Nine months of 1935	Nine months of 1936
British imports	198	77	88	56	64
British exports	47	20	23	16	20

To my mind, Britain is now presented with critical choices in both political and economic relations with other countries. It is our choice whether we will strive courageously for a reconstruction of an all-embracing collective security to strengthen democratic liberal principles in Europe, or whether we timorously seek the appearance of peace on our doorstep by sacrificing Spain and the East of Europe to the rampant dictators in hope that their eyes will turn away from the Empire.

And the choice lies with us between a forward movement toward world trade expansion, or a retreat into a highly-protected, but by no means self-sufficient, Empire. We are fond of complaining in London that if only Germany, or Russia, or France or, most often, America, would do this, that or the other, the problems confronting us would vanish. As I see it, the sign of grace must come first from ourselves. And it is because it is highly improbable that the present government of Britain is prepared to give a sign that great results are not expected from Mr. Runciman's purely private visit to Washington.

Argentina Tries to Offset British Duties on Beef

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Argentina has undertaken to partially offset the new British duties on beef imported from Argentina and other non-empire countries, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Argentine Government has allocated a sum not to exceed 15,100,000 pesos (about $5,000,000) per annum, to be used by the National Meat Board in reimbursing beef producers and exporters for a portion of the loss incurred on shipments to the United Kingdom through the application of the new British tariff of ¾d. (1.5 cents) a pound on chilled beef.

The immediate objective of the beef export subsidy, according to the report, is to remove from the Argentine livestock industry the burden of about one third of the new British tariff.

Small Investment Controls Big U. S. Utilities, Says SEC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Securities Commission counsel is seeking to prove that a $15,000,000 tail wagged a $2,500,000,000 dog in the American utilities industry.

They contended that the feat was the result of the operations of Harrison Williams, Wall Street "mystery man" described as the master of the mammoth canine.

Mr. Williams, a little-publicized figure, sat calm and debonair as L. M. C. Smith, counsel in the SEC investigation of investment trusts, faced him with a dizzying barrage of big figures.

Mr. Smith declared that by owning controlling shares in Central States Electric Corporation, whose stock had a value of $15,000,000 in 1935, Mr. Williams enjoyed a controlling influence in one sixth of the nation's light and power properties. The total value of all such properties was set at a minimum of $15,000,000,000.

"Isn't that a small tail to wag such a big dog?" Mr. Smith demanded.

Mr. Williams made no answer to that. He neither affirmed nor denied Mr. Smith's contention that he controlled more public utilities than any other one man, though at another point in the hearing there was a hot argument over the definition of "control."

Mr. Williams contended that a man does not control a company unless he owns at least 51 per cent of the stock, while Mr. Smith insisted that control meant simply sufficient influence to determine a company's decisions.

Central States was defined by Mr. Williams as a holding company, but the SEC counsel contended it is an investment trust. The large North American Corporation system of utilities is numbered among the Central States group of companies.

The SEC attorney contended that the $15,000,000 in Central States common stock not only had no asset value, but was, in fact, $2 a share "under water."

Mr. Williams acknowledged that it would be necessary for North American stock to sell at $38 or $39 per share before Central States common could get from "under water" and have an asset value.

"North American under normal conditions," Mr. Williams declared, "should be selling at that price."

Asset values of the major companies which Mr. Williams controlled on Dec. 31, 1936, were said to be North American Light & Power, $300,000,000; Pacific Gas & Electric, $650,000,000; United Light and Power, $531,000,000; Detroit Edison, $350,000,000; Northern Natural Gas, $45,000,000; Electric Power Associates, $9,000,000; North American Company, $750,000,000.

National Retail Body Asks Amendments In Tydings-Miller Bill

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Retail Dry Goods Association, representing more than 5000 dry goods, specialty and department stores, announced it would support the Tydings-Miller bill for control of resale prices of branded merchandise now pending in Congress, providing certain amendments are made.

The association, in return for its support, explained it wanted more flexibility in pricing. Holding the bill now stands for "absolute price maintenance by manufacturers of branded goods in interstate commerce," the trade body asked amendment to permit contracts prohibiting resales below the net delivered invoice costs of the goods."

The change, the association contended, would enable retailers to set prices in accordance with varying operating costs and so preserve competition.

The bill is aimed at what is known in retail circles as "loss leader selling," meaning sale of goods at loss in order to attract attention and trade to the seller.

The Tydings-Miller bill has been a focus of wide interest in retail quarters as another step toward NRA objectives of fair trade practices.

Tells of Quick Profit In Atlas Tack Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—Andrew D. Hotchkiss of Goodbody & Co. told the Securities Commission of large and quick profits to speculators in Atlas Tack Corporation stock in November, 1935.

Mr. Hotchkiss, manager of Goodbody's Detroit office, said he never suggested the securities to any of his customers but there were unsolicited orders.

He testified as a witness at the commission's hearing on whether E. W. Hutton & Co. shall be barred from 14 securities exchanges. The commission charges the company with manipulating Atlas stock.

Mr. Hotchkiss asserted that a Mr. Goetz bought 500 shares through Goodbody on Nov. 15 at prices between $11 and $11⅝ and sold them at $13¼ to $15 for a day's profit of about $1000.

Nov. 15 was the day after a Detroit group bought 37,631 shares of the Tack securities. The purchases was followed by a rise in the market value of the stock.

Int'l Business Machines Net Largest in History

NEW YORK (AP) — International Business Machines Corporation and subsidiaries, manufacturer and world distributor of various types of business machines, reported 1936 net income of $7,552,956, the largest in the company's history. For 1935 it was $7,090,530.

The profit was equal to $10.22 a share of capital stock against $9.88 a share in the previous year.

Plants are at Endicott and Rochester, N. Y., and Washington, D. C. It has other operations in Canada and Europe.

British Film Deal Presages New Drive On American Market

LONDON — The British motion picture industry has started a financial comeback campaign.

Frankly declaring they were ready to compete with Hollywood on quality—and eventually on quantity—the newly reorganized combine of Gaumont British Pictures, Ltd., and General Films Distributors looked to the quarters and half dollars of American theater-goers to pull them out of the doldrums.

Isadore Ostrer, chairman of Gaumont, characterized his company's retrenchment to a quota of eight pictures yearly as only temporary—depending on the reaction of American audiences.

He said Gaumont, England's oldest and largest producers, expected to go beyond the quota and "do it properly."

The British company, he indicated, was ready for a gamble as, he pointed out, it would be almost impossible to lose much on the approximately $1,000,000 share of the eight films Gaumont will assume.

C. M. Woolf, president of General Films Distributors, associated with the reorganization of Gaumont, broadened the scope of the drive on the American market to include the entire British industry.

General Films Distributors will take over half of the cost of the Gaumont productions and also will handle their distribution.

But, Woolf said, the American network organized by Gaumont as a subsidiary outlet through the past two years will be thrown open to all British movie producers for release of their best pictures. And, he emphasized, they must be good pictures—and good for a heavy box office gross.

Even Dixon Boardmen, most opposed of the Gaumont directors to the retrenchment program entailing closing of the vast Shepherds Bush Studio, swung into line.

Referring to the hope of "American assistance," he expressed the belief it would be possible "for Gaumont British to re-enter the production and distribution field on a satisfactory basis."

Kreuger & Toll Bond Committee Probed by SEC

NEW YORK (AP)—The name of Ivar Kreuger, Swedish match king, bounded back into the financial news as a securities exchange commission examiner delved into affairs of a Kreuger & Toll Co., bondholders' protective committee.

Although the name of Kreuger was mentioned frequently, the immediate objective of Abe Fortas, slight dapper Yale Law School professor and SEC counsel, was to determine if full disclosure of all facts relating to the committee representing the company's 5 per cent secured debentures of 1959 were reported in a 1936 registration report.

Mr. Fortas first questioned Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the Wilson Administration, who is chairman of one of four committees formed following the Kreuger crash.

Mr. Colby testified his committee's funds came from contributions by Lee, Higginson & Co., American bankers for Kreuger, and by the Guaranty and National City companies, former investment banking affiliates of the Guaranty Trust Company and National City Bank of New York.

Mr. Fortas brought out that the five members of the Colby committee voted $10,000 each as compensation to themselves with an extra $10,000 going to Colby and $5000 to Dr. Max Winkler. Other committee members voted $10,000 were Dr. Thomas H. Healy, Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson and Lindsay Rogers.

Largest amount voted by the Colby committee was $165,000 to Counsel Samuel Untermyer, Guggenheimer & Untermyer and S. F. Hartman.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-eighth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Deduction for Traveling Expenses

To obtain a deduction for traveling expenses, which form an important item in the returns of many taxpayers, certain regulations must be observed. The taxpayer is required to attach to his return a statement showing the nature of business in which engaged, number of days away from home during the taxable year on account of business, total amount of expense incidental to meals and lodging, and total amount of "other expenses" incident to travel and claimed as a deduction. Among the "other expenses" are tips, provided they are reasonable in amount.

Traveling expenses are deductible only when the trip is on business. They are limited to such expenses as are reasonable and necessary in the conduct of the business and directly attributable to it.

Traveling expenses incurred in connection with a journey to another city to accept or seek employment are not deductible. Suburbanites who commute daily from their homes to their places of business are not permitted to deduct the cost of transportation, it being a personal expense.

Claims for deduction for traveling expenses must be substantiated, when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing in detail the amount and nature of the expenses incurred.

Structural Steel Bookings

NEW YORK (AP) — Bookings of fabricated structural steel in January totaled 130,651 tons, compared with 166,542 in December and 120,364 in January, 1936, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported.

1936 Sees Heavy Increase in Use Of Diesel Engines

NEW YORK (AP)—Phenomenal expansion in production of gasoline engines in the past year, for automotive and industrial use, has turned thoughts of business analysts to the other principal internal combustion engine, the Diesel.

A survey by Diesel Power, trade magazine, estimates total horsepower of Diesel engines sold last year was 1,830,000 against 1,200,000 in 1935, 132,000 in the depression nadir of 1932, and 430,000 in 1929.

Observers say the business of building Diesels is still, relatively, in its infancy, but a recent survey listed 22 important manufacturers in the field, many of them also makers of other types of power plant, gas and electric.

Tractors have been the principal outlet for the motors, taking last year nearly half the out-turn of Diesel power, measured in terms of horsepower. The second largest use is for stationary power plants and marine and truck engines of the type are numerous.

A growing field has been powering certain types of rail equipment. Switching locomotives with Diesels have grown in number recently, and some of the new "streamliners" have also employed them.

Construction machinery, such as power shovels, compressors and the like, has provided a recently brisk market for the Diesel makers.

Among the factors limiting the growth of the Diesel as a motivator for trucks listed in a recent survey by Standard Statistics Co., were: Absence of widely distributed supplies of proper type fuel oil; higher original cost as compared with gasoline engines; lesser operating flexibility.

Radio Corp. Earns 20 Cents a Share On Common in 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio Corporation of America, in its pamphlet report, disclosed net profit for 1936 of $6,155,937, equal after dividends on preferred stocks, to 20 cents a share on common stock. In the previous year net profit was $5,126,873, equal to $4.44 a share on preferred "B" stock.

The balance sheet showed cash and marketable securities amounting to $14,748,126 against $33,473,307 at the close of 1935, the decline reflecting expenditures in connection with retirement of the entire issue of "A" preferred 7 per cent cumulative stock in 1936.

The report revealed the sale during 1936 of RCA manufacturing company's 68 per cent stock interest in Victor Talking Machine Co. of Japan, Ltd. This, the report said, will result in ultimate realization of $2,000,000 cash in addition to continuing royalties to be paid to RCA. The profit of $667,766 on company's books resulting from the transaction was not included in 1936 profits, but was added to general reserve.

Brazil Coffee Has Slump of 15 P. C.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 27 (AP)—Coffee, Brazil's chief export, broke 15 per cent in price yesterday, as the Santos Coffee Exchange came to life after a brokers' strike lasting nearly a fortnight.

Ten thousand spectators were on hand as the bidding started.

Reports circulated that the National Coffee Department, to prevent a further drop, was aiming to stabilize quotations at an average of 2.4 milreis per kilogram (about 6.8 cents a pound at the free rate of exchange).

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 17
Hack tone Savings Bank	Mar. 22
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Bonds Lack Definite Trend—Curb Leaders Off Under Pressure •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bank Sees Danger In City and Town Budget Increases

Interest in state and local fiscal affairs has been overshadowed within recent years by intense consideration of Federal Governmental finance, says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"Nevertheless," continues the bank, "local governmental costs are of tremendous importance as they must be met along with those of the Federal Government from the same source—present and future national income. It is axiomatic that as Federal Governmental costs absorb an increasingly larger proportion of national income there remains a progressively smaller share for the local communities.

"As a matter of fact Federal and State Governments have made such steady encroachments upon virtually all other sources of revenue that the tax upon property is practically all that remains for the local communities. It is imperative therefore that this source be carefully safeguarded by keeping expenditures within the capacity of the community.

"Yardstick" Deceptive

"The test of a community's financial capacity is generally considered to be determined by the assessed value of propefty. But this yardstick is deceptive and wholly unreliable. This valuation is an arbitrary figure set by the board of assessors. It may be conservative or liberal, depending upon their collective judgment.

"Real market value of property fluctuates with the business cycle and at present is anywhere from 35 per cent to 50 per cent below that of 1929. Yet in most localities assessed valuations equal or exceed those of the boom period.

"The annual cost of government of all political subdivisions has increased from less than $3,000,000,000 in 1913 to about $15,50,000,000 in 1936. This represents a gain of more than 400 per cent, during which period the population of the country increased by 32 per cent only.

Costs Rise Sharply

"Governmental costs have not only increased much faster than population but also faster than the sources of revenue. On a per capita basis governmental costs have increased by 300 per cent since the pre-war year while national income has increased by only 32 per cent. Obviously such a burden could not be met out of current revenue. In consequence we find that total public debt has increased from about $5,-500,000,000 in 1913 to $55,000,000,000 in 1936. On a per family basis this means an increase from $269 to $1800.

"The following tabulation by the bank shows in percentage the average functional distribution of expenditures of cities of over 100,000 for the fiscal year 1933:

Purpose of Expenditure	Percentage
General government	5.8
Protection to persons and property	12.1
Conservation of health	1.6
Sanitation	4.0
Highways	4.5
Charities, hospitals and corrections	11.9
Education	22.8
Recreation	2.4
Miscellaneous	5.0
Operation and maintenance—public service enterprises	4.7
Interest	14.4
Outlays	10.8
Total governmental cost payments	100.0

"While all of these public facilities may be highly desirable, there is so much waste and extravagance that costs in too many instances are far out of proportion to the services rendered. The question narrows down to whether or not these facilities can be afforded on the present scale."

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat	Fri
Advances	318	413
Declines	253	269
Unchanged	188	203
Total issues	759	885

Market Opinions

Paine, Webber & Company, Boston—The present technical picture is one of apparent equilibrium, with the next immediate move likely to be influenced by outside news developments.

Josephthal & Co, New York—The strength in the retail stocks should continue and regardless of labor uncertainties we look for increasing speculative interest in many rails, particularly the eastern and southern carriers, because of the excellent immediate traffic outlook.

Soucy, Swartswelter & Co., New York—It may be worth while considering a temporary trading switch out of steel issues to take advantage of a seasonal advance in department store stocks which for the past few days have been gradually edging into the immediate speculative spotlight.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—The bulk of reports from industry seems to justify an optimistic view of the weeks ahead if labor uncertainties do not interfere too seriously with the smooth running of the country's manufacturing plants.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: There appears to be no good reason for changing the oft repeated statement that so long as the outlook is as favorable as it is, coupled with the huge buying demand whenever stocks recede, on setbacks well seasoned issues are a purchase.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	13.00	13.03	12.97	13.03	+.07
May	12.74	12.77	12.71	12.74	+.06
July	12.50	12.53	12.48	12.53	+.06
October	11.98	12.02	11.96	12.02	+.06
December	11.93	11.96	11.92	11.96	+.06
January	11.95	11.95	11.93	11.95	+.07

Spots 13.34, up 7 points.
Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	7.10	7.12	7.10	7.12	—.01
May	7.11	7.14	7.10	7.14	..
July	7.08	7.08	7.08	7.08	..
Oct.	6.66	6.66	6.66	6.66	—.02

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 4s 44-54	114.12	114.12	114.12
1 3½s 41	107.26	107.26	107.26
5 3¼s 46-46	108.14	108.14	108.14
2 3¼s 49-52	108	108	108
5 2¾s 55-60	104.30	104.30	104.30
8 2¾s '51-54	103.15	103.15	103.15
12 2¾s '56-59	103.16	103.16	103.16
11 2½s '49-53	101.13	101.13	101.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

258 3s '47	105.6	105.6	105.6
2 3s '49	105.7	105.7	105.7
10 3¼s '64	106.25	106.25	106.25

Home Owners' Loan

2 3s A '52	104.22	104.22	104.23
1 2¾s '49	102.23	102.23	102.23
1 2¼s '42-44	102.18	102.18	102.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	69	69	69
1 Alleghany 5s '49	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
6 Alleghany 5s '50	91½	91½	91½
1 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	68	68	68
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100	100	100
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100½	100½	100½
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Am Ice 5s '53	93	93	93
4 Am T & T 5½s '43	113½	113	113½
35 Am T & T 3½s '66	100½	100	100½
5 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	108½	108½	108½
36 Am T & T 3½s '61	100½	100¼	100¼
32 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	94½	93¼	94½
4 Am Wri P 6s '47 ct	94¼	92⅜	94¼
8 Anac Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105⅝	105¾
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	37¼	37¼	37¼
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	73	37	73
4 Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99¼	99½
6 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
16 Arm 4½s '39	103⅛	103⅛	103⅜
11 AT&SF 4s '95	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 AT&SF adj 4s '95	108	108	108
1 AT&SF adj 4s '95 sta	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 AT&SFRKy M 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Atl & Birm 4s '33	34¾	34½	34¾
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103	103	103
5 ACL cit 4s '52	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
4 A C Line 4½s '64	96	96	96
2 A C Line 5s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	51	51	51
3 Balt & Ohio 4s '48	102⅝	102⅛	102½
3 B&O rfg 4s '95	113¼	113¼	113¼
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	92¾	92½	92½
3 B & O 5s '96 P	91¾	91¼	91½
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	91	91	91
17 B&O cvt 4½s '60	79	78¾	79
3 B&O 4s '48	106	106	106
3 B&O 5s S W '50	105⅞	105¾	105¾
5 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	126½	126½	126½
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104¾	104¾	104½
12 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	97	97	97
5 Boston & Me 5s '67	88	88	88
9 Boston & Me 5s '55	90¼	90¼	90¼
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	102⅝	102⅝	102¼
1 Bkly Man T 4½s '66	102	102	102
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	113½	113½	113½
12 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 Buf R&P 5s '37	101	100 30-32	101
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	91¼	91⅛	91⅜
1 Bush T Bldgs 5s '60	63½	63½	63½
2 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	31	30⅞	31
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
4 Can Pac 5s '54	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Can Pac 4s perp	95⅞	95⅞	95⅝
10 Caro C&O 6s '52	109⅛	109⅛	109
5 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	35	35	35
2 Cen I E & G 5s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	72½	72½	72½
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 Cen RR of NJ 5s '87	82¾	82½	82½
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	95⅜	95½	95⅜
1 Chesa Corp 5s '47	147½	147½	147½
10 C&O 3½s '96 D	99	98⅞	98⅞
1 C&O gen 4½s '92	121	121	121
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99½	99½	99½
57 Chi & Alton 3s '49	58¼	57⅛	57½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	114	114	114
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	112	112	112
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	42½	42½	42½
21 Chi Gt West 4s '59	49¼	48½	48½
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	63½	63½	63½
22 CM&SP & Pac 5s '75	33¾	33¼	33¾
18 CM&SP adj 5s 2000	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
15 Chi&NW rfg 5s 20037	35	35	35
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	51⅝	51½	51⅝
14 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	35	34¾	35
10 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	23	23	23
5 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	21½	21½	21½
4 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	14	13½	14
2 CRI&P 4s '88	41	41	41
53 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	24¼	24⅛	24¼
43 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ctf	21⅜	21¼	21¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Clev Elec Ill 4s '65	109	109	109
4 ClevUnTerm5½s'72	111	111	111
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	104½	104½	104½
6 Col F&I 5s '70	95	95	95
10 Colom G 5s 1961	104¼	104⅛	104¼
20 Com Credit 3¼s '51	98	97⅞	97⅞
5 Cons InvTr 3½s'51	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 ConnRiv Pow 3¾s '61	105⅛	105½	105½
1 ConEdis 3¼s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 ConEdis 3½s '56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 ConOil 3½s'51	104⅛	104¼	104¼
4 Crane Co 3½s '51	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
6 CubaNoRy 4½s '42	58⅛	58	58
2 Cuba RR 5s '52	59¾	59¾	59¾
31 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	94	93⅞	93⅞
13 D&RG 4½s '36	36	35½	35¾
25 D&RG 4s '36	35	35	35
10 D&RGW 5s'55Asd	20	19¾	20
1 D&RGW 5s '78	30¾	30¾	30¾
21 D Mon&Ft D 4s'35ct	10½	9¾	10½
2 Det Ed 4½s'61	114	114	114
2 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
44 Duqes Lt 3½s '65	106½	106¾	106⅝
3 E TenVaG cn 5s '56	115¾	115¾	115¾
4 Erie rf 5s '67	86¼	86	86¼
8 Erie rf 5s '75	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	89	88½	89
4 Fairbks Morse 4s'56	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Fed Lt&T 5s'42 sta	103½	103	103
3 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	18⅝	18½	18½
41 Fla E Cst 5s '74	19½	19	19
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	80	80	80
2 Gal H & H 5½s'38	97½	97½	97½
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 Gen Am Accept 3s'46	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
9 Gen Mot Acpt3¼s'51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	93	93	93
1 Ga & Ala con 5s '45	42	42	42
10 Goodrich 4¼s '56	101	101	101
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	114¼	114¼	114¼
6 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	123⅝	123½	123½
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109	108¾	109
5 Gulf M & N 5s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	95½	95½	95½
24 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	49¼	47½	47½
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	83⅝	83½	83⅝
16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	33⅞	33¼	33¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	107	107	107
11 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	78	78	78
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92	92	92
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103½	103½	103½
46 Interb ATr rfg 5s '66	95½	95	95½
13 Interb RT rfg 5s '66 ct	94½	94⅛	94⅛
11 Interlake Iron 5s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
8 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	14⅜	14	14
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	85	85	85
11 Int Paper 6s '55	99⅜	99	99⅜
2 Int Rys C Am 6s '41	102½	102½	102½
18 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87½	78⅛	87½
5 Int T&T 4½s '52	71¾	71¾	71¾
6 Int T&T deb 5s '55	78	77¾	77¾
155 Iowa Cer rfg 4s '51	7½	7	7½
2 Jones & L St 4¼s '61	103½	103½	103½
1 KCFS&M 4s '36 ct	61½	61½	61½
2 K C South 5s '50	98	98	98
10 K C South 3s '50	90¾	90½	90½
12 K C Term 4s '60	107	106⅞	107
1 Keith B F 6s '46	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Kentuck Cen 4s '87	109	109	109
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	65¾	65¾	65½
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 LE ¾ West 2d 5s '41	106x	106¼	106¼
53 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	40½	39¾	40½
21 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	40	39¼	40
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Leh Val Term 5s '41	108	108	108
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	131	131	131
7 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	99½	99½	99½
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Louis & N 4s '40	107	107	107
10 Louis & N 1st 4s '2003	102½	102½	102½
4 Maine Cen 4s '45	104	104	104
5 Maine Cen 4½s '60	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Manat Ry 4s '90 ct	47¼	47¼	47¼
15 Marion St Sh 6s '47	99	99	99½
1 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
48 M&StL con 5s '34 ct	20¼	18½	20
4 M&StL rfg 5s '62	6¾	6	6
26 M&StL 4s '49	8¼	7¾	8
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	92½	92½	92½
8 MSP&SSM con 4s '38	32½	32½	32½
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	87	87	87
4 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	76½	76½	76½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	75	75	75
19 Mo Pac 5½s '49	17¼	16¾	17
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 ct	44½	44½	44½
4 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Mob&O 4½s '77	37½	37½	37½
7 Mob&O 5s '38	37⅝	37½	37½
2 MonWPaPS 4½s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 MonWPaPS 5s '65	108½	108½	108½
21 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97½	97⅜	97⅜
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Mor&Es 3½s 2000	93	93	93
15 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	105½	105½	105½
3 Nat Steel 4s '65	106	106	106
1 Naugatuck 4s '54	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 New Eng T&T5s'52	122	122	122
1 NJPow&Lt 4½s'60	107	107	107
1 NO Pu Sv 5s'52A	101	101	101
1 NO Pu Sv 5s'55B	100	100	100
2 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	55	55	55
3 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	56¾	56¾	56¾
2 NoTex&M 5s '54	50	50	50
5 NY&¾nsEl&Pa 5½'65	105½	105½	105½
101 NYC cvt 6s '44	112¾	112	113⅛
1 NYC rf 5s 2013	100½	100	100
7 NYC 4½s 2013A	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 NYC con 4s'98	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 NYC 3¾s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	93½	93½	93½
2 NYCMiCen 3½s '98	93½	93½	93½
1 NYChi&StL 6s '38	100	100	100
6 NYChi&StL 4½s'78	94	93½	94
6 NYCh&StL 4s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 NYCon 4½s '52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 NY Dock Cs 5s '38	66¾	66¾	66¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	102¼	102	102½
9 NYNH&Hevt 6s'48	56	56	56
2 NYNH&H 4s'67	32½	32½	32½
1 NYNH&H 4s'55	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
3 NYNH&H 4s'57	29	28	28
42 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	34¼	33¼	33½
13 NY O&W gen 4s'55	27½	27	27
1 NY Ry 6s'56	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 NYS&W gen 5s'40	81	79	79

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 NYTel 4½s'39	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
12 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	21½	20¾	20¾
8 Niag Sh 5½s'50	103¾	103½	103¼
1 No Am Ed 5½s'63	104	104	104
2 No Am Mdg 5s'57A	103¾	103⅜	103¾
5 Nor Ohio 5s '45 ctf	80	80	80
4 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111½	111½	111½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	108½	108½	108
12 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	104	104	103¾
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	107⅛	107⅛	107⅞
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	78	78	78
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅝
2 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116½	116½	116⅝
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	118	118	118
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
12 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	104	104	103⅞
8 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	101½	101½	101½
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	103	103	103
1 Pac T & T (3¼sc) '66	103	103	103
1 Pan-Am 6s '40 ct	45	45	45
33 Para Pict 6s '55	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	76	76	76
3 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
2 Pen P&L 4½s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Pen Co 4s '63	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115½	115½	115⅝
1 Pen RR con 4½s '60	120¾	120¾	120¾
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
12 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	103½	103½	103½
10 Pen RR 3¾s '70	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10 P GL&C C 5s '47	114½	114½	114½
3 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	25¾	25⅝	25¾
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Phila Co 5s '67	106½	106	106
1 Phil Elec 4s '71	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
202 Phil Read C&I 6s '42	17	16	16⅝
62 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	39½	38½	39½
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	25	24½	25
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Pitts Coal 5½s '49	117½	117½	117½
8 PCC & StL 4½s '77	106½	106⅜	106½
9 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	67	66¼	66¼
4 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	39	39	39
21 Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	118	117¾	117¾
18 Rad Cor Cm 5s '51	102¼	101½	102¼
4 Rem Rand 4½s '56	114¼	114¼	114¼
8 Repub Steel 5½s '54	114¼	114	114
5 Repub Stl 4½s '61	98⅞	98¾	98¾
21 Repub Stl 4½s '56	157⅜	156¾	157⅛
3 Repub Stl 4½s '58	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
5 Richfld Oil 6s '44 A ct	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	31½	31½	31½
1 Saguenay P&L 4½s '66	103	103	103
3 StL SF 5s B '50 ct	32	31¾	32
2 StL SF 4½s '78	32	32	32
14 StL SF 4½s '78 ctf sta	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
12 StL SF 4s '50 A ct	30½	30½	30½
3 StP&SC Shl 4½s '41	25	25	25
5 StPM&M 5s '43	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	103	103	103
142 Seab AL con 6s '45	22⅝	22½	22½
54 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	21¾	21½	21¾
5 Sea AL 4s '50 sta	33	32¾	33
19 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	20	19⅞	20
1 Sea-A Fla 6s '35 A ct	102¾	102¾	102¾
12 Shell Un 3½s '51	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
8 Skelly Oil 4s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 So Bell T&T 5s '41	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
14 So Pac 4½s'68	95	94⅞	95
7 So Pac 4½s '81	94½	94¼	94½
48 So Pac 4½s '69	95	94⅝	94⅝
9 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105½	105½	105½
10 So Pac 3¾s '46	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
6 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 So Ry 6½s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 So Ry gen 6s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 So Ry gen 4s '56	82¾	82¾	82¾
8 St Oil NJ 3s '61	99	98⅞	98⅞
5 Studebaker 6s cvt '45	147	147	147
11 Swift&Co 3¼s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ten El Pw 6s '47 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
16 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅜	103¼	103½
30 Third Ave adj 5s '60	04⅜	40¼	40⅛
1 Third Ave 4s '60	71½	71½	71½
4 TruaxTCoal 6½s '43	103½	103	103½
1 UnElLt&P 5½s '54	106	106	106
14 Un Pac 4s '47	114	113⅞	113⅞
3 Un Pac 3½s '70	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108	107⅞	108
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	98½	98½	98½
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	102	102	102
2 U S Rub 5s '47	106	106	106
3 Utah P & L 5s '44	106	105⅝	106
7 Util P & L 5½s '47	62¾	62¾	62¾
20 Util P & L 5s '59	62	61¾	61¾
1 Vertient Sug 7s'42 ct	31¼	31¼	31¼
47 Va Elec Pow 4½s '55A	108½	108¼	108¼
1 Va&SW con 5s '58	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Wabash rf 5½s '75	42¾	42¾	42¾
5 Wabash 5s '76 B	41½	41½	41½
1 Walwrth 4s '55	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
12 Warner Bros 6s '39	98	97⅜	97¾
5 Warner Quinl 6s '39	51¾	51¾	51⅝
9 Warren Bros 6s'41	71⅝	71½	71⅝
4 West Pen P 3½s '66	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
1 West Md 5½s '77A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 West Md 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
1 West Pac 1st 5s '46	40	40	40
4 Western Un 4½s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 West Shore 4s 2361	96½	96½	96½
5 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	102	101⅞	102
5 Wick-Sp cvt 7s'35ct	40	40	40
8 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
12 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102½	102¼	102¼
16 Youngst.S&T 3½s '51	134	133	133¼

Foreign Bonds

29 Argentine 4½s'71	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
10 Argentine 6s'57A	102	102	102
1 Argentine 6s'58B	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
9 Arg 6s sf '59 Jun	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Arg sf 6s'59 Oct	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
10 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
2 Australia 5s '55	107	107	107
5 Australia 5s '57	107	106⅞	107
3 Australia 4½s'56	101	101	101
5 Berlin City 6s'58	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Berl City El 6½s'59	24	24	24
1 Berl City El 6s'55	24	24	24
7 Brazil 8s '41	52⅜	52¼	52¼
9 Brazil 6½s'26-57	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞
3 Buen4½s4½s2Aug'76	79½	79½	79½
5 Buenos A 6s'61	101	101	101
4 Canada 2½s'45	100	100	100
2 Chile MB 6¾s '61	19½	19½	19½
12 Chile MB 6½s '57	19⅝	19¼	19¼
1 Chile MB 6s '61	19¼	19¼	19¼
10 Chile MB 6s '62	19½	19½	19½
39 Chile 7s '42	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝
11 Chile 6s '60	23⅛	23	23

German Pavilion At Paris Called Friendly Symbol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Laying the first stone of the German pavilion at the Paris International Exposition of 1937, Herr Dirk Forster, the German Chargé d'Affaires, voiced the hope that it would also be the foundation stone of a firm and lasting Franco-German friendship.

While the French and German flags flew side by side above the site of the Reich's exhibition hall on the Quai de Tokio, an important gathering of governmental and diplomatic officials took part in the ceremony. Paul Bastid, French Minister of Commerce, represented the Cabinet, and re-echoed the hopes expressed by Herr Forster that the exposition will contribute to the forging of a permanent link of friendship between all nations, and especially between France and Germany.

Pledge of Co-operation

The unavoidable absence of the German Ambassador, Count von Welczeck, was explained by Herr Ruppel, the official commissioner in charge of the German pavilion. Speaking on behalf of the Ambassador, he declared: "I give you complete assurance that my country will appreciate and recompense French hospitality by doing everything in its power to contribute to the brilliant success of the exposition."

"The high tower which will be the main motif of the German pavilion," Herr Ruppel announced, "is being constructed of German stones and German steel. After the exposition the entire tower will be taken down stone by stone, returned to Germany, and reconstructed there as a perpetual symbol."

Diplomatic Assurances

This ceremony of Franco-German friendliness and co-operation recalls a story, which cannot be vouched for officially, but which is current today in diplomatic circles in Paris. At the recent New Year reception of the members of the diplomatic corps in Berlin, Reichsführer Hitler took the opportunity of reassuring Andre François-Poncet, the French Ambassador, as to German aims in Spain and Spanish Morocco.

On this same occasion—so the story goes—Herr Hitler jocularly remarked to M. François-Poncet: "After all, we are looking forward with the greatest pleasure to taking part in the Paris Exposition this spring. It really would be a pity to let anything come up to prevent us doing so!"

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Extra money selling outstanding 14 folder $1. Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 6 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doehla Co., Dept. S G-4, Fitchburg, Mass.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

REAL ESTATE

Insurance - Rentals
RALPH R. RACE, Realtor
Property Management
215A W. Broadway, Glendale, Calif. KEN. 6116

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 123 W. 197th St.—Six rooms, all improvements, in a 2-family house. L. WILLENBUECHER. Phone Kingsbridge 6-2933.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—3-room apartment; good neighborhood; will share with a young woman; call after 8 p. m. MRS. DAWSON, 29 E. 17th Street.

N. Y. C. (Near Grand Concourse)—Woman will share her comfortable furnished apartment with business woman. Write Box S-4, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC

WE buy, sell and trade cameras, binoculars, microscopes, lenses, motion picture equipment; inquiries invited. NEWMAN CAMERA EXCHANGE, 1193 6th Ave., N Y LO 5-8238

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

FURNITURE FOR RENT

CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans and chairs in assorted colors; tables, desks, costumers; for exhibitions, style shows and parties. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 3632

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 249 East 60th St. New York City

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man and wife (Christian Scientists), experienced in education and with boys 7 through 9, to take charge of young boys' department in long established summer camp. Box K-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

INFANT'S NURSE—Must be thoroughly experienced in baby care; Christian Scientist preferred; pleasant home. Write Box G-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

NEWTON, MASS.—Board and room for permanent guest; or guest and attendant; will give care if needed; private home; pleasant surroundings. MRS. LENA A. WHITE, 73 Sargent St. Tel. Newton North 2256.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HARTFORD, CONN.—Modern 12-room home on Laurel Street; hot water oil heat; near West Middle School; suitable for roomers or large family. 6-2324.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Beautifully located suburban section; 7 rooms, 3 baths; two hours from N Y C.; express trains New York Central Railway; can be seen any time at 26 Adriance Ave., or write Box F-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

MUSICIANS

MUSICAL entertainment for all occasions. O. ANDERSEN, 47 Belvidere Street, Boston. COM. 9150.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St. Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 3400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co. 751 S. W. 1st Court.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OFFICE FURNITURE

WIDE selection of quality grades Desks Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced EARLE, 41 West 45rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

PIANIST WANTED

PIANIST wanted in Christian Science church; Westchester County resident preferred. Address P. O. Box 235, Scarsdale, New York.

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 3252

HINGHAM

Large, carefully restricted lot on the Bradley Estate. None of this property has ever been put on the market before, and offers to the careful buyer, land which for years has been beautified with a varied variety of trees and bushes. The restrictions placed upon this subdivision insure a high class development. Brokers protected.
GEORGE A. COLE, Realtor
71 Lincoln St., Hingham, Mass. Tel. 0787

NEAR MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.—2½ acres, 5-room house, garage; family orchard; $6500. F. SHANNON, 3267 24th St., San Francisco.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1309 17th St. N. W.—Wanted, single young woman to share large sunny room with private bath, twin beds; $40 monthly. Decatur 0891.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable room; transient or permanent; reasonable prices. COM. 9181, 187 Huntington Ave. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; small rooms also; permanents or transients. Tel. COM. 9323.

BROOKLINE, Mass., 123 Walnut St.—Well heated, sunny front rooms; kitchen privileges; convenient to car line; 43 and 84. Lon. 8607.

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INVISIBLE MENDING—Burns, moth holes and tears rewoven like new; reasonable prices. L. CODY, 44 Riverview Ave., Waltham, Mass. Tel. Wal. 4751-R.

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LADIES' HAND BAGS
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Three Convenient Locations
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NO. 2.....20TH STREET
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for Discriminating People
WHITE DAIRY CO.
DIAL 2-2101
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Rigid Health Requirements

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
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NOTHING BUT INSURANCE
WE WILL BOND YOU
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Style—Quality—Price
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Dexter 1986

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DEX. 2866

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Specialists in Repairing
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SHULMAN'S BAKERY
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WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
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Where friends meet—and Eat
THE TIFFIN
SAN SEBASTIAN HOTEL BUILDING
CORAL GABLES, FLA.
Evorll B. Gruta, Owner and Manager

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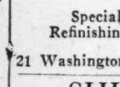
Teacher of Piano, Voice, Harmony, Composition.
ALL GRADES
MRS. OLGA GURRIER
600 Earl Street
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA



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Champion Shoe Shop
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You take no chance in sending Clothes to the
ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
We return everything but the dirt
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R. C. HENSON, Pres
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Official A. A. A.
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In harmonious surroundings. Exceptional workmanship. Satisfying service. In all branches of beauty culture.

CLARENDON HOTEL BEAUTY PARLOR
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.
Call 170 for Appointments

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Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

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Stayform Foundation Garment
No Steels, No Laces.
No Complicated Inner Belts
Designed by a Woman—for Women
For Free Demonstration, See
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ELECTROLUX REFRIGERATORS
MAGIC CHEF RANGES
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ROBB & STUCKY COMPANY
Incorporated
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies
Interior Decorators
2116-18 HENDRY STREET

JACKSONVILLE

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Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
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FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
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Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

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Downtown Office
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Air Conditioned Economical
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320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
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LAURA at ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

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General Agents
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
An Agent in Every Florida Town
21 West Monroe Street Estab. 1896

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WE FEATURE
Undine Permanent Waves
No electricity—No wires nor harmful chemicals used.
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"There's One Near You"
Fancy Groceries and Meats

Dresses Made for All Occasions — Remodeling and Alterations
RUHE GOWNS
and Ready to Wear
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

1867 1937

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Distributed by
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The Venus Beauty Shoppe Inc.
F. A. HOOVER
207 Huntington Bldg., Miami
Telephone 2-7771
206 Coral Way, Coral Gables 4-4455
6814 Biscayne Blvd. Edge. 2233

Thomas Awning Co. Inc.
Established 1914
Venetian Blinds — Awnings — Garden Furniture
WE RENT FOLDING CHAIRS
Phone 2-2560 3645 N. E. Second Ave.

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
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Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Pentop's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION
ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4743

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Complete line of new and used furniture for homes, apartments and hotels.
763 S. W. 8th Street Phone 2-1109

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Alice ROSS
New Locations
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and 839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

INSURANCE
of all kinds
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
(Formerly W. W. Baker, Inc.)
1125 INGRAHAM BLDG. PHONE 3-4949

Collins Grocery, Inc.
7916 N. E. Second Ave.
"In the Heart of Little River"
We earnestly solicit and deeply appreciate your business.
Phone Edgewater 9159

MISS SALLY'S KNITTING SHOP
209 HALCYON ARCADE NO. 4
Bernat Yarns
Instruction free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
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400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3168

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Mrs. J's Little Tea House
The Boulevard at 50th Street
Where cooking is an art and Service is a pleasure.
Course Dinners from 50c

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

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"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA, INC
1690 S. W. Eighth St. Near 17th Ave.
is here to serve you.
The best to be had in foods at competitive prices.
Prompt Delivery Service Dial 2-3724

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
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Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

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8269 N. W. 5th Ave. Phone Edge. 2315-J

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INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

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When You Buy or Sell
Dade County Real Estate
See
WALTER C. ENSIGN
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Abstracts and Title Insurance
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FLORIDA TITLE COMPANY
1000 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9842

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Goodrich Silvertown Stores
"Complete Car Service"
Garland and Robinson Streets
Orlando, Florida

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ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7690 or 7813
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Distinctive Clothes for Women
Smart Frocks for Misses
ANGEBILT HOTEL BLDG.
Phone 878 Mrs. Nell Hartley, Mgr.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

CITY HOMES
ORANGE GROVES
LAKE FRONT ESTATES
Correspondence Invited
NOBLE SMITH
Realtor
212 NORTH ORANGE AVE.

Southland Fashions
at
DICKSON-IVES
The Women's Store
Orlando, Florida

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Wilson's SHOE CO.
"The Home of Good Shoes"
SAN JUAN BLDG., ORLANDO

PALM BEACH

We've Moved
From 325 Worth Avenue to
15 MIZNER ALLEY
Hand Blocked Linen, Artificial Flowers, Gifts Representatives for Wedgwood and Lenox China, Swedish Glass, Peasant Wares.
Fannie Ruhstadt, Inc.
RES. PHONE 4883

Come and Dine
At
THE CHOWDER BOWL
The best food well cooked and attractively served—moderate prices.
15 Via Parigi Worth Ave.
Palm Beach, Florida

FLORIDA

PALM BEACH
(Continued)

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Your Guiding Beautician
Thirteen Years in Palm Beach
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440 SOUTH OCEAN BLVD.
For Appointment Tel. 8878

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In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Complete Line of
Universal Appliances
Lighting Specialists
BURKHARDT'S, Inc.
207 Clematis Street

THE LOG CABIN
TEA ROOM
325 Datura Street
FRIED CHICKEN and WAFFLES
SIZZLING STEAKS
SEA FOOD — FRESH VEGETABLES
Quality Food — Harmonious Surroundings
Phone 7705

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS — O. M. ROGERS — Phone 8366

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS and SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
221 Clematis Street Phone 4846
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

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RICHARDS ELECTRIC CO.
CONTRACTING
ENGINEERING
REPAIRING
Phone 2059 138 So. Pineapple Ave.

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JOHNSON CAMERA-ART SHOP
"Gifts of Distinction"
Fostoria Glass Kensington Ware
Eastman Kodaks, Supplies
Photo Finishing
245 MAIN STREET PHONE 2648

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Standard Service
Atlas Tires and Batteries
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Essolube Motor Oil
Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
S. D. BOYLSTON, Manager
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

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Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
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Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4197

PHONE 87324 RETAIL 1929
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Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
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Dial 7516

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SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
340 Central Avenue

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

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MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
805-809 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

"Shop at
Sears
and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

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"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving, All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 383 PEACHTREE STREET

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

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United States

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Chajage's

"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY BOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.
776 N. Highland Ave. He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. He 9780
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. Ja 0546

VINNIE REAM BOYD
Teacher of the Spoken Word
Readings given for Churches, Clubs, and Drawing Room.
HOME STUDIO
892 Forrest Road, N. E. Walnut 9629

MACON
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9-10:30 A. M Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Paint & Varnish Co.
561 MULBERRY STREET
MACON, GEORGIA
PAINT OUT POVERTY
with
Southern Beauty

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

SHOP
Dannenberg's
Middle Georgia's Largest and Most Complete Department Store
For QUALITY Merchandise at a Reasonable Price
THIRD AT POPLAR, MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

Edward B. Harrold Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
PHONE 461 Macon, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE
Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE
Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A cordial welcome to visitors and newcomers.
DIAL 3-5191

With each 25c can one 10c free with this advertisement.
TELEPHONE 5427
DUPREES—STOP & SHOP
204 N. Tryon Street

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for $12 or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. 56 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16 rue du Mont Blanc Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

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CAIRO, 18 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence. English house; excellent cooking; good service; moderate terms; good locality, near Ghezireh Sporting Club.

FRENCH TEACHERS
PARIS—Madame Canal, 3 rue Duguesclin; Government school teacher knowing English, gives French lessons at home. Frs. 20.- an hour.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia-Bandoeng
KLOOSTERLINNEN
sterk en koel
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

BRITISH WEST INDIES

JAMAICA
THE ART PRINTERY
16 Church St. Kingston, Jamaica
Printed and Embossed Commercial Stationery to Order
Pay a Visit to Our Stationery Dept.
CHAS. T. WILLIAMSON, Prop.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN
"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

FONNESBECH
The Ladies' Shop
KØBENHAVN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

A/S KØBENHAVNS SMØRREBRØDSFABRIK
Delicious "Smørrebrød"
Danish open faced Sandwiches for lunch, parties, picnic and travelling.
26 branches. Tel. Central 7075 (4 lines)
V. FARIMAGSGADE 11

A/s LÆDERHUSET HANSA
VESTERBROGADE 10
FANCY LEATHERGOODS
SHOE DEPARTMENT
PERFUMERY TEA ROOM

C. SCHLEISNER
KGL. HOF—FARVERI
Kemisk Tøjrensning
Dyers and Cleaners
VIMA DANACETA
Underwear

ROSKILDE
ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM
Kermer & Pouwels
(Furniture)
MEUBELMAKERS
STOFFEERDERS
BEHANGERS.
P. C. Hooftstraat 46, Zuid

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(Leather Goods)
AMSTERDAM Kalverstraat 86-90
REISARTIKELEN
LEDERWAREN
PLAIDS—VOETZAKKEN

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heinz en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Beethovenstraat 29.
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837.

Fashion House
42, Joh. Vermeerstraat
SPRING COSTUME
in grey flannel
Fl. 29.75

Electr. Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
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Monitor Movie Guide

Garbo Triumphs as Marguerite In Metro's Handsome 'Camille'

Beloved Enemy (United Artists)—Samuel Goldwyn's contribution to screen versions of the post-war Irish rebellions contains the best written screen play and several of the most beautifully played love scenes you are likely to see for some time. John Balderston, Rose Franken and William Brown Meloney are the authors. Brian Aherne and Merle Oberon are the lovers—he the rebel leader, she the daughter of England's representative to settle the strife. Henry Stephenson, Karen Morley, Jerome Cowan, David Niven, Donald Crisp.—Adults and young people.

Broken Blossoms (Imperial)—British remake of the famous D. W. Griffith silent. Tragic love story of a Limehouse cockney girl and a young Chinese is unraveled against a background of savage brutality amidst sordid surroundings. Grimly powerful drama obviously not for the oversensitive. Acting, direction and settings well above average. Dolly Haas, Emlyn Williams, Arthur Margetson.—Adults.

Camille (Metro)—Greta Garbo does some of the best acting of her career in Alexandre Dumas's famous tragedy of the courtesan who is forced to renounce the one real love of her life. George Cukor has executed with his customary skill the film transcription by Zoe Akins, James Hilton and Frances Marion. Lavish settings accommodate the lush melancholy of the tale. Robert Taylor, Lionel Barrymore, Jessie Ralph, Rex O'Malley, Lenore Ulric, Elizabeth Allan, Henry Daniell, Laura Hope Crews. —Adults and mature young people.

Don't Tell the Wife (RKO)—Milquetoast financial editor, inveigled into dummy presidency of a phoney stock firm, turns tiger, discovers gold when the law threatens and makes money for everyone but the swindlers. Good-natured, impossible farce whose stock situations are well bolstered by the presence of such veteran comedians as Guy Kibbee, Una Merkel, Lynne Overman, Thurston Hall, Guinn Williams and William Demarest.—Family.

The Great O'Malley (Warner Bros.)—George O'Brien as the tough cop breaking down and being led by a little child whose daddy has gone to prison as a result of the policeman's over-zealously. Sybil Jason, Humphrey Bogart, Frieda Inescourt, Ann Sheridan, Henry O'Neill.—Family.

The Human Adventure (Chicago University)—A full-length educational film depicting phases of man's rise from savagery to civilization. Produced by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago under the supervision of the late Dr. James Henry Breasted. It records photographically eight of 14 expeditions sent by the institute to Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Anatolia, Iraq and Persia. There is an introduction by Dr. Breasted and a running commentary by his son, Charles Breasted.—Family.

On the Avenue (20th-Fox)—Save that we don't recall anyone's remarking in tense tones, "The show must go on," this is just another big lolloping musical. Rich girl tries to wreck crooner-producer's show because she doesn't like a skit satirizing herself. Instead she falls in love with him. Ho hum. Irving Berlin's songs—notably "Slumming on Park Avenue" and "This Year's Kisses"—are swell. Dick Powell, Madeleine Carroll, Walter Catlett, George Barbier, the Ritz Brothers, Alice Faye, Alan Mowbray, Cora Witherspoon.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Yellow Cruise," "Great Guy," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Pennies From Heaven," "Champagne Waltz," "That Girl From Paris," "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "As You Like It," "Theodora Goes Wild," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "Black Legion," "You Only Live Once," "Maid of Salem," "The Plough and the Stars," "After the Thin Man," "The Plainsman," "Career Woman," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Garden of Allah," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Dodsworth."

Adults Only: "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Studies In the Psalms

No. 86 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 39

While I Was Musing, the Fire Kindled!

(Wisdom Literature)

Reflecting much of the groping thought of the early Wisdom period regarding the answer to the meaning of life, the writer of this poem quite frankly admits that he had no intention of sinning with his tongue; but though he had tried to bridle his mouth, like a fire that bursts from a hot spark, so his musings had come into the open. And what is the great problem before him?

> Lord, make me to know mine end,
> And the measure of my days.

As a follower of the infinite God, he realizes that despair of life is equivalent to sin. The use of the word "vanity" in this psalm carries the meaning of "mystery," its usual meaning in Wisdom literature. Indeed, to this one of groping thought, it is the same old question of the shadow of the apparent futility of the life span which seems to cease with Sheol—just nothing:

> Surely every man walketh in a vain shew . . .
> He heapeth up riches, and knoweth not who shall gather them.

But to the honest searcher there is a gleam of light: "Lord, what wait I for? my hope is in thee."

As with Job (chapter 10:18-23), the despair of this one is almost overwhelming, and the question of clearer understanding is left all but unanswered. However, though to seeming appearances man is but a sojourner, surely one who fashions man could not desert him!

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Mothers' Helpers

A group of high school girls desiring to make extra money for a club to which they all belonged, received a suggestion from a young mother—the suggestion beings the means of helping the clubs and others, too. The young mother said that one of the girls could some to her home several evenings a week, an hour or two before the dinner hour, and care for the baby while she was preparing dinner, and afterward she could wash the dishes while the mother put the baby to bed.

The girls advertised themselves as "Mothers' Helpers"; and with advertising in the local papers, and through recommendations of people whom they had served, they were kept busy and made money for the club. They used the telephone number of one girl; and when anyone called for service, the girl who was not otherwise employed got the job for the evening. They were willing workers and seldom refused to answer calls.

Families were pleased with this service, the charges of which were nominal and the girls dependable and adept at caring for young children. Often the girls were asked to stay for the evening while mothers and fathers went out; and in many other ways the girls made themselves useful in doing errands and helping with the housework, which netted them money for their club and for themselves.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

What They Say

Red Fingernails

"Red fingernails is the only adornment that I know of that women have taken on in the last 2000 years that men don't like."—Cecil B. DeMille.

Seriously?

"I would rather have written 'Alice in Wonderland' than the whole Encyclopedia Britanica."—Stephen Leacock.

Puzzle Corner Answers

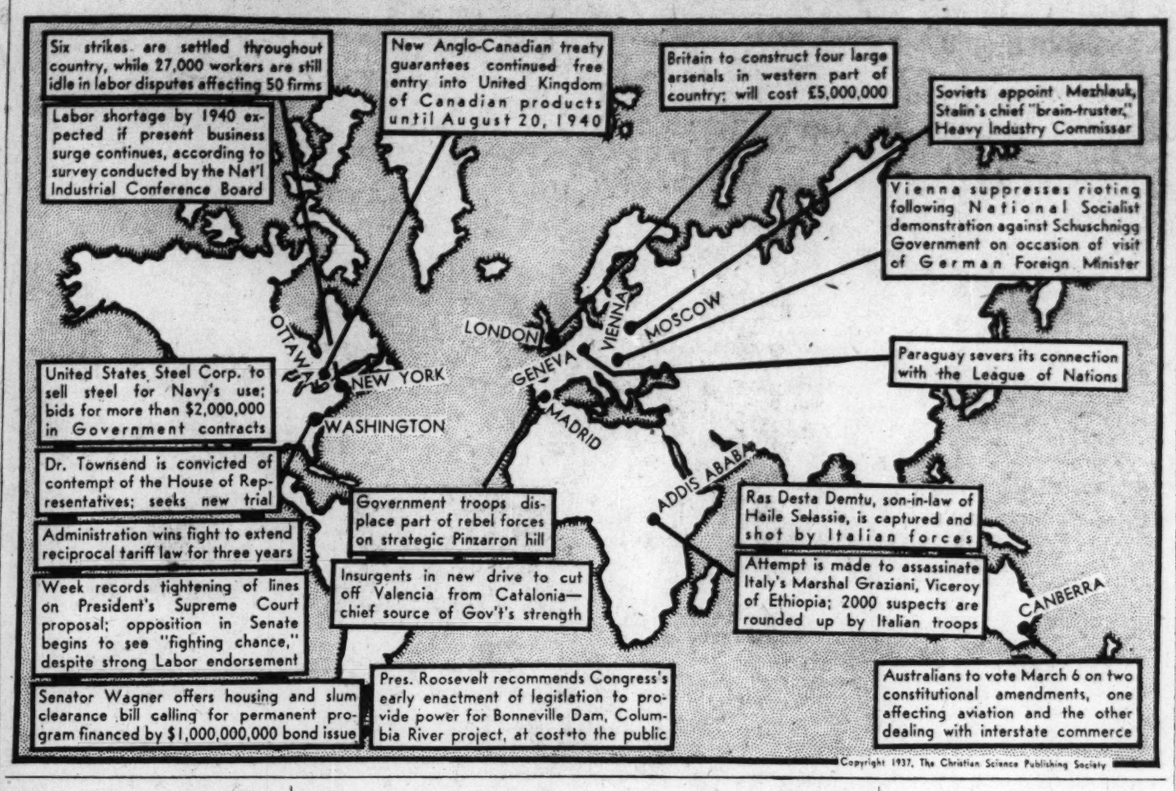
Cryptogram: Each time a cryptogram I see,
I seat me with alacrity,
Nor rise until 'tis plain to me.

Factual Figuring: 18 plus 12 (1930), minus 21, times 16 (1933), divided by 16, equals 9.

Letter Changing: Riot, root, rool, roll, rale, rals, bals, balm, calm.

A Bit of Geography: Lake—Superior; river—Rio Grande; island—Cuba; peninsula—Malay, mountain—McKinley; country—Poland; state—Ohio; bay—Fundy; canal—Panama; gulf—Mexico.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Six strikes are settled throughout country, while 27,000 workers are still idle in labor disputes affecting 50 firms
Labor shortage by 1940 expected if present business surge continues, according to survey conducted by the Nat'l Industrial Conference Board
New Anglo-Canadian treaty guarantees continued free entry into United Kingdom of Canadian products until August 20, 1940
Britain to construct four large arsenals in western part of country; will cost £5,000,000
Soviets appoint Mezhlauk, Stalin's chief "brain-truster," Heavy Industry Commissar
Vienna suppresses rioting following National Socialist demonstration against Schuschnigg Government on occasion of visit of German Foreign Minister
Paraguay severs its connection with the League of Nations
United States Steel Corp. to sell steel for Navy's use; bids for more than $2,000,000 in Government contracts
Dr. Townsend is convicted of contempt of the House of Representatives; seeks new trial
Administration wins fight to extend reciprocal tariff law for three years
Week records tightening of lines on President's Supreme Court proposal; opposition in Senate begins to see "fighting chance," despite strong Labor endorsement
Senator Wagner offers housing and slum clearance bill calling for permanent program financed by $1,000,000,000 bond issue
Government troops displace part of rebel forces on strategic Pinzarron hill
Insurgents in new drive to cut off Valencia from Catalonia—chief source of Gov't's strength
Pres. Roosevelt recommends Congress's early enactment of legislation to provide power for Bonneville Dam, Columbia River project, at cost to the public
Ras Desta Demtu, son-in-law of Haile Selassie, is captured and shot by Italian forces
Attempt is made to assassinate Italy's Marshal Graziani, Viceroy of Ethiopia; 2000 suspects are rounded up by Italian troops
Australians to vote March 6 on two constitutional amendments, one affecting aviation and the other dealing with interstate commerce
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WASHINGTON
LONDON
GENEVA
VIENNA
MOSCOW
MADRID
ADDIS ABABA
CANBERRA
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Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Marble Drop

Equipment: A marble for each player; two milk bottles.

The players form into two teams. Each team lines up. There is a milk bottle at the head of each line. At a given signal, each player walks up to the milk bottle and tries to drop a marble into the bottle as he passes. If he stops walking, he is disqualified.

After all players on each side have tried, the side having more marbles in the bottle wins.—Alta M. T., Sloatsburg, N. Y.

Odds and Ends

Russian Rubber

Russia is producing synthetic rubber so fast that already one half of the country's rubber needs are supplied by this substitute product.

Coal Oil

Animal fats and whale, fish, and vegetable oils were the chief sources of fuel for lamps until coal oil came into use during the Civil War.

Quotation for Today

A WINNER never quits—a quitter never wins.—Lorimer.

In Lighter Vein

Difficult Person

First Caddie: "What's your man like, Skeeter?"

Second Caddie: "Left-handed, and keeps his change in his right-hand pocket."—Montreal Star.

Tight Quarters

Teacher was taking her class of young pupils in astronomy. The moon was the subject.

"Now," she said, "some people believe that there are fifty million people on the moon—" She paused as a titter of laughter reached her ears. "William," she snapped at one of the boys, "what are you laughing at?"

"I was just thinking, teacher, what a squeeze it must be up there when there's only a quarter moon."—Answers.

Just As Well

"It's getting late," remarked the first fisherman, "and we haven't caught a single fish."

"Well," replied his companion, "let's let two more big ones get away and then go home!"—Pearson's.

At Last!

Diner: "I can't eat this soup."

Waiter: "I'll call the manager."

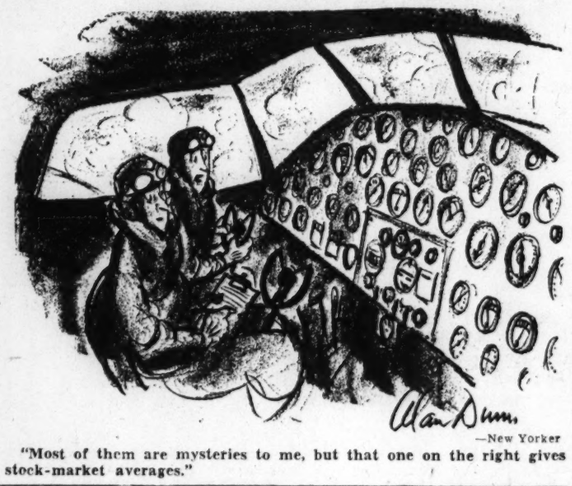
Diner (when manager arrives): "This soup, I can't eat it."

Manager: "I regret that, sir. I'll fetch the chef."

Diner (when chef arrives): "I can't eat this soup."

Chef: "What's the matter with it?"

Diner: "Nothing; I haven't a spoon."—Black's Smiles. Toronto.



—New Yorker

"Most of them are mysteries to me, but that one on the right gives stock-market averages."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

On a day in October, 1935, a shabbily dressed man came into I. Rude's store on Elm street, and asked for an outfit of clothing. He said he was a convict on parole, and that if he had a respectable looking suit he was sure he could get a job.

The owner of the store told the man that he would "lend" him a good suit; and if he became able to make some payment, it would be gladly received.

On the Thursday before Christmas, 1936, Mr. Rude received a check for $500, accompanied by a note from the honest worker, who said that he had "made good" and wanted to donate the $500 toward "giving" clothes to those in need.

Brevities

Stewart-Warnerite: Pedestrians should be seen and not hurt.

Portland Oregonian: As the new arms race grows hotter abroad, the diplomatic repartee becomes blunter. There is taunting tonight on the old campground.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Henry Ford's new car is to have the motor in the rear. Many fathers who get their driving directions from the back seat think it's enough to have the mater back there.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alias — Three syllables, *ay'-lih-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped-short).

The Latin *alias*, "other," was taken bodily into English; and we use our word in the sense of "otherwise called."

And over (Gen. 1:26)—This construction of conjunction and preposition is four times used in this order in this verse; therefore, some care is necessary lest a note of monotony characterize the repetitions.

It is well to recall, in the first place, that conjunctions, prepositions, and articles are usually "weak forms"; that is, they should be kept in the background of speech. Just as syllables serve the word (some syllables being given less prominence than others), so words serve the sentence (some are obscured). Background words should receive no more prominence than an artist gives to the detail in the background of his painting.

In the context under consideration, "dominion" and the things over which man was given dominion, should naturally be the words worthy of stress. And to achieve this end, we have dictionary authority for resorting to a slight obscuration of the unimportant words. In some instances this can be done by voice modulation and increasing the tempo—and this might well apply to the pronunciation of "over" as it recurs. On the other hand, a recurring "and" may properly be clipped to *'nd* before a word beginning with a vowel sound. Before a consonant sound it frequently takes the sound of *an'*.

The reader might well peruse the list of "stressed and unstressed forms" on page xxxviii of the Guide to Pronunciation in the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary. The section devoted to "weak forms" on page lvii of the Guide in the older editions is of similar value.

Beatific—*Be-a-tif'-ik* (*e* long, *a* as in sofa, each *i* short; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *beatus*, "happy," and *facere*, "to make"; and we use it in the sense of "having the power to make or impart bliss."

Bethesda — The first *e* is as in beside; *Be-thez'-da* (second *e* short, *a* as in sofa).

Blessed (James 1:25)—Here a verb and pronounced as one syllable.

Chronological — The first *o* is short; *kron-o-loj'-ih-kal* (second *o* as in obey, third short, *i* short, *a* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Counterfeit—*Koun'-ter-fit.*

The Old French *contrefait*, "imitated, forged," was the immediate parent of our word, and back of it we find the Latin roots *contra*, "against," and *facere*, "to make." Whatever, then, may be called a "counterfeit" is literally made against the real; it is fabricated in imitation of something with the purpose of deceiving; it is spurious, lacking in trueness and genuineness. When once detected, of course, a counterfeit is no longer circulated.

Data—Preferably *day'-ta.*

Decadence—The accent is preferably on the second syllable, *de-kay'-dense* (first *e* as in beside, *a* long, second *e* clipped-short).

The Latin roots *de*, "down," and *cadere*, "to fall," impart to our word a strong sense of withering or falling away. But, of course, where there is no fallen man, there can be no decadence.

Dogma — *Dog'-ma* (*o* short-circumflex as in soft, *a* as in sofa).

This word comes to us from the Greek *dogma*, "that which seems good; a received opinion," based on *dokeo*, "I think." We use "dogma" in the sense of a settled religious or philosophic opinion. It is not to be confused with "truth," although certain dogmas may be based on truth. Truth is eternal and unchangeable; dogma depends for its authority on the body which maintains it.

Generic—*Je-ner'-ik* (first *e* as in beside, second as in maker, *i* short).

To understand this word we must examine the word "genus" (from the Latin *genus*, "race"), which is used to designate a category or classification ranking between "family" and "species." For example, horses, donkeys, and zebras are "species" comprised in the "genus" Equus, which, in turn is a branch of the animal "family." There are, of course, many genera (plural of "genus") in the animal, mineral, and vegetable families, and each genus usually has a number of species.

The adjective "generic," then, is applied to things having the rank of a "genus"; that is, it means "pertaining to, or appropriate to, things of the same general kind, or to a class of related things." It refers to natural groups rather than to individuals, and for this reason "generic" is opposed to "specific" (an extension of "species"). For example, "man" is a generic term comprising all men.

Indissoluble — Webster's shows a preference for principal accent on the second syllable, but it also records the common-sense *in-dih-sol'-u-b'l.* Of course, a dictionary does not set out to dictate usage; it merely records it. And we sincerely believe that had the dictionary's survey been broad enough on this word, the second-choice pronunciation would have been moved over to first. This opinion is based on a far-reaching and convincing survey, in which our readers recorded a 6-to-1 preference for accent on the third syllable.

Not only is *in-dis'-o-lu-b'l* unnecessarily difficult to pronounce, but it is liable to leave the impression that it is based on "dissolute."

Prestige—*Pres-teezh'.*

Solar—Long *o.*

Tenacity—*Te-nas'-ih-tih* (*e* as in beside, *a* and each *i* short).

Whatever may be described as "tenacious" holds fast; and this, of course, is an accurate rendering of the Latin *tenax*, "holding fast," from *tenere*, "to hold." "Tenacity" is the state or quality of being tenacious. The quality is best shown in a strict clasping of good to oneself.

Transient — The prevailing pronunciation in America is with two syllables, *tran'-shent*, but in Britain the word is usually sounded with three.

The word is derived from the Latin *transiens*, present participle of *transire*, "to go across, to pass away" (*trans*, "across," and *ire*, "to go"). We use our word in the sense of "short of duration, transitory, passing quickly across the line of vision, fleeting." The word has nothing in common with the world of spiritual reality.

Whole — To be sounded without the *w*, *hole.*

It is of more than ordinary significance that in Middle English, "holy" and "whole" were represented by the one word, *hool*, "hale, sound." The first took on the *y* suffix, and the second acquired a dialectical *w* prefix. But there is much to ponder in the fact that, in earlier days, the holy man—he who was adjudged pure and saintly—was known to be a whole man (complete, entire, unblemished, sound, hale). Here, then, was an early recognition of the fundamental link between right thinking and health or wholeness.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Wolf, Wyo., reader shares a first attempt at cryptogram making, and many will hope that it will not be the last:

VYHW GZXV Y HLCFGIBLYX Z
DVV,
Z DVYG XV TZGW YRYHLZGC,
AIL LZDV JAGZR 'GZD FRYZA
GI XV.

Factual Figuring

To the number of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting liquor —— add the total of the digits in the year in which this Amendment was declared in effect ——; subtract the number of the Amendment which repealed prohibition ——; multiply by the total of the digits in the year in which this second Amendment went into effect ——; and divide by the number of the Amendment which authorized the collection of the income tax ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Numerous clashes among Labor factions suggests the changing of RIOT to CALM in eight moves—or fewer.

A Bit of Geography

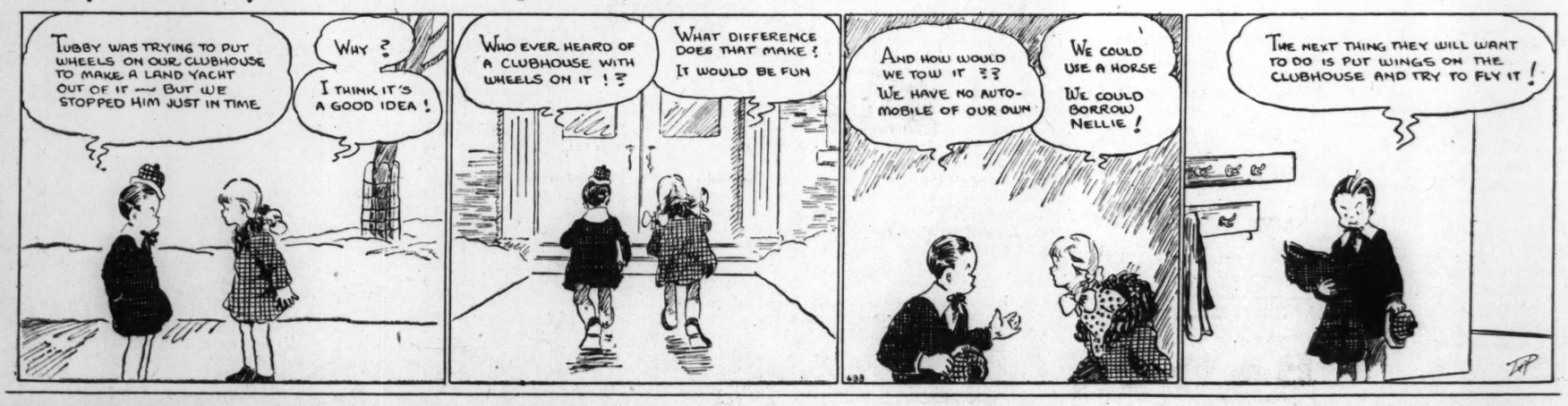
Try matching the geographical locations listed below. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	lake	Poland	
2	river	Fundy	
3	island	Superior	/
4	peninsula	Ohio	
5	mountain	Panama	
6	country	Mexico	
7	state	Cuba	
8	bay	Rio Grande	
9	canal	Malay	
10	gulf	McKinley	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Traveling Clubhouse—To Be or Not to Be?*

By Le Pelley


TUBBY WAS TRYING TO PUT WHEELS ON OUR CLUBHOUSE TO MAKE A LAND YACHT OUT OF IT — BUT WE STOPPED HIM JUST IN TIME.
WHY ?
I THINK IT'S A GOOD IDEA !
WHO EVER HEARD OF A CLUBHOUSE WITH WHEELS ON IT ! ?
WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES THAT MAKE ? IT WOULD BE FUN
AND HOW WOULD WE TOW IT ?? WE HAVE NO AUTOMOBILE OF OUR OWN
WE COULD USE A HORSE
WE COULD BORROW NELLIE !
THE NEXT THING THEY WILL WANT TO DO IS PUT WINGS ON THE CLUBHOUSE AND TRY TO FLY IT !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Water Ferris Wheel*

By The Hagers

THE DUCKLINGS FOUND NEW THINGS TO PLAY AT AUNT MATILDA'S FARM EACH DAY.
"I THINK I HEAR THEIR VOICES SHRILL," SHE QUACKED, "DOWN BY THE OLD GRIST-MILL."
YES, THERE THEY WERE; AND ANYONE COULD SEE THAT THEY WERE HAVING FUN.
AS HE WHISKED BY, I HEARD BUD SQUEAL, "HOW DO YOU LIKE OUR FERRIS WHEEL!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

More Power for States

WHAT would the Constitution be without the "due process" clause? The question is raised by the resolution of Senator William E. Borah, proposing an amendment to revise and restate the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, although actually Mr. Borah does not propose to remove the "due process" clause. He proposes rather to retain it, but to strike off the judicial interpretations which have, in the opinion of some, greatly augmented its strict meaning.

To some Americans, though for the most part they are probably unconscious of the processes of their thought, the Constitution would seem almost to cease to exist if this change were made. For what they have come to think of as the Constitution is instead a series of Supreme Court opinions since the 1880's. It is these, based on the Fourteenth Amendment, that have been their defense when property interests were threatened by the impulses of state legislatures to enforce minimum wage laws, low utility rates, and so forth.

Similarly that clause—"nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law"—has been a bulwark against the violation of civil liberties. It is the basis of Supreme Court decisions upholding the freedom of the press and guaranteeing other privileges in which all liberals must be interested.

But the Borah amendment includes a section preserving and even making more explicit the injunction upon states to respect civil liberties by forbidding interference with freedom of religion, freedom of the press, or with the right of peaceable assembly and petition—the same restrictions as are laid on the Federal Government by the First Amendment. This provision and the limitation of the "due process" clause to mean simply *fair and legal procedure* rather than a judicial test of the *reasonableness* of laws are in line with recent recommendations by Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale University Law School.

It is worth pointing out, however, that the Borah resolution deals only with unleashing state legislative powers and does not attempt to provide any of the additional federal powers which many persons believe necessary as a basis for labor or other legislation. For example, Dean Clark proposes also an amendment which would authorize Congress to legislate not only over "interstate commerce" as now interpreted but also over conditions in the production and manufacture of goods distributed and sold in interstate commerce.

Whether state regulations alone would establish satisfactory working standards or whether these would clash and fail for lack of uniformity is an open question. Merely to amend the Fourteenth Amendment would leave it for experience to determine whether some extension also of federal power is necessary to hold the fabric of labor legislation together.

The effect of the Borah amendment would be, in the Senator's words, "to give the states full power to handle social and economic problems within the states." It would necessitate a greater discretion on the part of state legislatures, knowing that their acts, even if confiscatory or oppressive, could not on those grounds be checked by the federal courts. Legislatures would face greater responsibility for the effects of their enactments. But neither children nor states mature by having decisions made for them.

Lost Lingo

THERE are 2796 official languages in the world, according to the calculations of the French Academy. Yet these are not enough. In spite of the world's overwhelming linguistic wealth, some people still demand special languages of their own. It has recently been recalled that the Gladstone family invented a method of speech which could be understood only by themselves and their chosen friends. So did Dean Swift, the author of "Gulliver's Travels." So, for that matter, has Miss Gertrude Stein. So do most babies. Occasionally, however, parts of these special tongues prove of wider usefulness, and come to enrich the language spoken by ordinary beings.

For example, there is that word "posh." It was invented by Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, in the form of "push," at least as early as 1903. A quarter of a century later, millions of people throughout the English-speaking world suddenly discovered that they were incapable of opening their mouths without uttering it. It was then promoted from being a special Wodehouse word to the status of slang.

That is usually the extreme limit to which these special words are exalted. They run round the country like a prairie fire, and then are totally extinguished. Such has been the experience of "posh." Mr. Eric Partridge, authority on points like these, declares, in his new slang dictionary, that "posh" is now "avoided by polite society." But occasionally a slang word really does make good in higher circles. Dr. Johnson said that "clever" was "a cant word." Today he would be proud to be considered clever.

An Opportunity for Rail Labor

THE railroads of the United States are going to require the same devotion to reason and conciliation that characterized their conduct of labor relations in 1932. In 1932 the 21 railway unions and the railway management amicably arranged a 10 per cent reduction in the pay of hundreds of thousands of railway employees. During the two subsequent years while the reduction was being gradually restored, labor sustained a $400,000,000 loss in wages, a loss reflected in foreclosed homes and hard times generally.

Today the 21 unions are asking for another nation-wide conference with management, this time to discuss an adjustment in labor's favor. Labor is demanding a total wage increase, on varying bases, of about $360,000,000 a year. Negotiations cannot be based solely on the quixotic idea of matching labor's generous action of 1932. Hard economic factors will govern much of the deliberations. The Class 1 railroads have converted a 1935 deficit of $25,000,000 in operating costs into a net 1936-operating income of about $150,000,000. Carloadings and passenger traffic have registered a sharp increase in total volume. Railway managers ridicule the notion that these fledgling profits can absorb a pay-roll increase of nearly $400,000,000 a year. Cancellation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of recent emergency surcharges, amounting to some $10,000,000 in monthly revenue, will also be cited against labor's contention.

If the workers' case is shucked of all subordinate matter, it will be discovered that American railway labor as well as American automobile labor is postulating its wage-increase demand upon the New Deal theory of redistributed income in favor of the masses. Just as General Motors workers sought to slice $100,000,000 a year from the company's profits, so railway labor is determined that the workers shall have a fairer share of the profits of industry.

There are many economists today who insist that industry, instead of contending against this theory of mass purchasing power, should exploit it to its own advantage. The building up of a mass purchasing power, if not neutralized by rising prices, may supply a market for commodities and services that will eventually permit new peaks of production and enterprise. But these peaks cannot be scaled in a day, and it will be well for labor to pursue its ideal of mass purchasing power with due respect for the peculiar problems of each industry.

It is right here that the nation looks to railway labor to display the same good sense and co-operation that have distinguished its policies for many years—and management no less.

When Is a Yardstick?

AN INTERESTING feature of the interim report of President Roosevelt's National Power Policy Committee is the recommendation that the price of electric energy from the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River be based on the actual cost of producing the power.

The rate formula advanced calls for recovery of operating costs and for "amortization of the capital investment over a reasonable period of years." This refers particularly to the investment in generating plants and equipment. It would be possible but not obligatory for the power authority to include a portion of the cost of the dam, which is useful also for irrigation, flood control and navigation.

This much adherence to sound cost accounting has much to commend it over the theory of some extremists that regardless of costs the Government should sell electricity at infinitesimally low rates simply in the public interest. That theory would use the national taxing power to subsidize consumers of electricity in certain fortunate areas. It would create on larger scale a series of repetitions of the New York transit situation in which subway riders, enjoying a 5-cent fare, pay only part of the cost of their transportation at the turnstile and pay the rest of it—or others pay it for them—in taxes.

Elaborate arguments are made that this encouragement of the wider use of electricity would redound to the national good in social benefits. If this is to justify disregard of cost accounting and of the "yardstick" argument used by public ownership advocates, then similar social benefits could be cited for putting the Government into the businesses of subsidized production of milk, bread, shoes, clothing, books, breakfast food, motorcars, orange juice and spinach. Eventually what business would be left to pay the subsidy?

The presidential committee's rate base leaves out an important group of items which any privately operated electrical utility must figure into its costs and its charges if it is to survive. These are interest, insurance and taxes. The privately owned electrical utility industry pays, it is estimated, approximately 15 per cent of its total revenue in taxes. No "yardstick" can be called a yardstick if the governmentally owned power-producing agency does not include some charge at least roughly equivalent to taxes.

A point for Congress to examine when it considers the power committee's proposed program is whether the so-called "yardstick" includes all it should include.

Ahead of His Time

Book News of the Day

"GOD is with me because my conscience is clear." Thus spoke the Mussolini of the thirteenth century in Italy. He was a modern dictator born ahead of his time, who expressed himself like any other totalitarian ruler before or since, whose own conscience is his only God.

His name was Frederic. He had many titles, among them "Emperor of Sicily and Apulia, and King of Jerusalem." He was great in many ways: a great lawgiver, a great patron of the arts, a great statesman, a great builder—the king whose crusade took the Holy City by diplomacy and without bloodshed, the first Audubon with his illustrated bird book, the John Baptist of the Renaissance. He was "great" also along other lines, not so pleasant to record. Yet more than all, doubtless, was his defiance of the temporal power of the papacy and the wall he built between the Church at Rome, and the spiritual power which it wielded (and which he did not contest), and his own sovereignty of the Roman Empire.

And a famous Italian poet who followed shortly after him immortalized him because of his lack of belief in immortality. At any rate Dante accepts it as a fact that he did not believe in immortality. Some devout Christians who were his contemporaries insisted on his orthodoxy; but the Pope and his clergy held him infidel. The question arose through Frederic's insatiate desire for information and his insistence that "nothing can happen contrary to nature." His lifetime effort seems to have been to bring together science and religion. More recently some others have taken much the same line of thought with happier results, by and large. Which would seem to be but another bit of argument that Frederic lived ahead of his time.

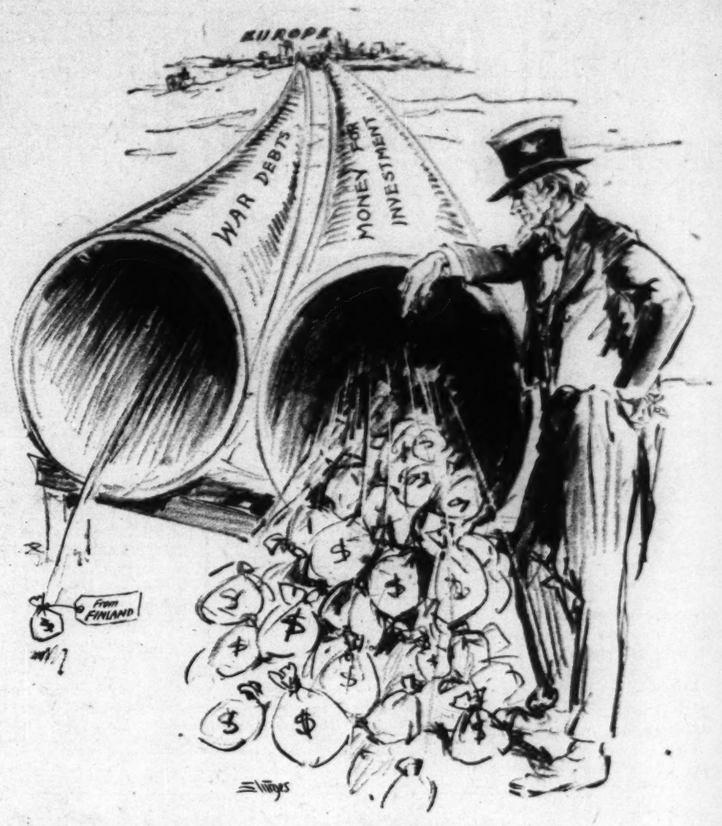
Actually European civilization owes much to THE AMAZING FREDERIC (New York: Macmillan. $3.75), as Gertrude Slaughter so aptly dubs him in her brilliant biography. He is ranked by Mr. Wells in his "Outline" as one of the great personalities of all time—along with Alexander and Charlemagne. That accolade might be enough even for Frederic. But Mrs. Slaughter elects to particularize, and in fascinating fashion. One might think she was writing a romance in the style of Dumas, instead of a biography, so moving and pulsing with life does she make it.

One Pope excommunicated Frederic because he did not go quickly enough on his crusade to Jerusalem; another excommunicated him because he went—and won. The trouble was that he was gracious and tolerant and disgraced the Christian cause by treating with the Infidel. No one who knows of Allenby's proclamation pledging religious freedom to all in Jerusalem should fail to recall that Frederic did the same nearly 700 years before.

But Frederic was ahead of his time.

E. B. H.

One of Them Is Working



Spring Cleaning–St. Moritz

"THEY look like a flock of swallows saying summer's here," observed my companion. "Or bees swarming to a new hive," I remarked.

Almost noiselessly the miniature, yellow carriages of the "Bernina Bahn" had pulled into St. Moritz station. Not a patch of the Swiss platform was now left. It was just one mass of bronzed, black-haired Italians, all chattering and gesticulating at once.

Everyone carried a large bundle wrapped in a colored shawl. Within lay their worldly all—for the brief summer months. Slightly detached from the buzzing throng stood a small band of musicians, complete with maestro and flowing mane. The dark brown of their canvas suit-cases and the somber coverings of their violins and cellos made striking contrast to the medley of bright scarves and neckerchiefs of their countrymen.

Work, not pleasure, had called this motley crowd from their hothouse homes to Alpine coolness. And the lilliputian Swiss train, with electric ease, had swung them up and over the lower ramparts of the Bernina range. From the plains of Tirano, already steaming in the heat of early summer, the highest adhesion railway in Europe had carried them to refrigerator heights at 8000 feet. From olive groves to walnut glades; from chestnut blooms to birch and stalwart pine they had climbed, until vegetation ceased, giving place to the empty vastness of crag and peak.

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Through a gap in the walls of granite that engulfed the tiny track, even Piz Palü, that shapeliest of Swiss peaks, had, for one brief moment, laid the edge of her ermined cloak at their feet. And for short stretches, while traversing the wild plateau that skirts the mirage-making "White Lake," the ever-ready snow plow had been brought into action. Then at length, diving downward, with speed slackening as it circumvented the Morteratsch Glacier at a respectful distance, the train was soon swallowed up by thick pine forests, to emerge triumphantly over the falls of St. Moritz lake.

Pulling their coats a trifle closer about their ample figures, these warm-hearted children of the Italian Campagna moved slowly up the hill to the village, finding warmth in close proximity in the frosted air of evening.

Residents for a season! What a world of bustle and clatter they brought into the stillness of the forests and mountains! Not since the heavy blanket of snow had silenced all sound from peak to pasture, from ravine to road, had such a tumult of human voices been heard in the whole Engadine. Even when spring's hot sun had pierced the thick eiderdown—unfreezing torrents and streams; when avalanches rushed headlong with mighty thunderings; or pines, with sighs of relief, had untwined their tresses after winter's icy grip—still only the voice of nature had been heard.

But now, when the first breath of summer held the scene—when pastures already ankle-deep, were scented like a peach harvest from the gold and mauve carpet of Papaver rhaeticum and Campanula pusilla; and when singing streams fell, unhampered, over rocks and stones—came this vivid crowd.

* * *

Much spring cleaning was needed in San Murezzan's great palaces. For in another fortnight, whatever happened, the hotel proprietors must be prepared to open their doors wide to the world's visitors.

First the great white sheets that had preserved the furniture since the April that melted away both snow and guest, must be carefully removed. Then action would be concentrated on the bedding, and the luxurious, yet homely feather beds piled high on every available space—balconies, windows, and even roofs—for days of sun bathing. Mattresses would be unpicked, and emptied of their horsehair tangle and the original fluffiness recaptured by drawing the mass through machines equipped with rotating spikes.

* * *

When the long day's work was over, the last dishes washed and the last fires stoked for the night, these transient residents of the Alps would gather awhile in the twilight and sing soft melodies of their homeland, underlined by concertina. For four short months they were just "part of the Engadine" to the visitor. But they brought into it their own peculiar atmosphere of the south; a language of poetry not unlike the Romansch spoken in the valley; and a pageantry of music from their orchestras that would echo for hours through corridor and forest.

D. M. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Gravity of It All

By Frank L. Perrin

LONG before the opening of the political campaign of 1936 I undertook, as opportunity offered, at home and elsewhere in other sections of the country, an appraisal of prevailing popular trends of thought. The desire was to discover just how seriously, or just how lightly, the average person regarded his responsibilities and obligations as citizen, voter, and guardian of his individual rights. The answer came on election night in November last, but it was not just the answer that had been anticipated, or that had been forecast from inquiries and observations somewhat more than casually made.

The average citizen, alert and conscious of the trends everywhere apparent, is convinced of the need, indeed the necessity, of more than supine submission to prevailing mass influences and persuasive rhetorical leadership. Without prejudice or partisan bias, it can be stated that this asserted independence was not manifested in the elections in a degree sufficient to offset, or even check, the equally determined but perhaps more selfish expression of the wishes of minorities momentarily united in what, by them, was regarded as a common cause.

These minorities, thus united, appear now, as in November, to constitute a dominating majority. But majorities thus formed seldom, if ever, offer justification for the theory that the majority is always right and the minority necessarily wrong. When the components are all or partly unsound, the whole which they combine in forming cannot be other than vulnerable or weak. This being true, it must be assumed that the warrant of authority under which the existing Administration pretends to proceed did not issue, more than theoretically, from a cohesive or articulate majority of the people.

Thus it is not at all difficult to understand why, even among traditional partisans of the President, there has been aroused determined opposition to his interpretation of delegated powers. In the all-important matter of court reform, so-called, to cite a single case, it is insisted by many senators and representatives in Congress who until now have approved most of the New Deal policies, that there does not exist, by any stretch of the imagination, or by any interpretation whatever, a warrant for the course undertaken.

When we stop to consider the proposal in all its implications it is impossible to remain unamazed or unperturbed. There were no cardinal points of important difference between the two major political parties in the campaign. Both were agreed as to the necessity of providing relief for the unemployed and unemployable, though there were, quite naturally, conflicting views as to methods of administration. But with the unalterable decision made, and that by a preponderance of votes, there soon arose, as there arose in 1933, the perplexing problem presented by the determination of the President to disregard platform and pre-election pledges and to interpret, as he saw fit, the terms of the authority delegated to him.

Depending upon the unquestioning support of a Congress heretofore virtually subservient, the way to unusual, experimental and possibly undemocratic legislation has seemed open and assured. But beyond the bounds of reason and discretion the way may not be so easily found. There is in America that unquenchable spirit of reason and justice which rises, in time of emergency, to heights transcending partisanship, avarice, and even ignorance. It has been manifested throughout human history in one country or another, but nowhere more courageously or more loyally than in the United States both before and since independence.

By and through it human liberty was once achieved. By and through it this liberty, in America, must be safeguarded and preserved. I am convinced that the people, the guardians and defenders of this supremely practical idealism, are committed anew to the cause which they now realize is theirs. Nothing has occurred, even in the years since 1932, to indicate that the American voters, men and women, are unalterably committed to the dogma of any single political party. Millions of opportunists have been influenced by theories which do not represent sound Americanism. Swayed by a herd instinct, support has been given to experimental and possibly hazardous expedients. It is not too much to believe that finally an awakening has come, and with it an end to the vain dream that one can reap where he has not sown.

The Wide Horizon

Doers for Peace

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LIKE most people who talk and write, because they fondly imagine they have something to say, I get a number of letters of abuse, of thanks and of criticism. Abuse leaves me cold. For thanks I am grateful. For criticism I am more than grateful. It shows that I have made others think.

One letter of mingled thanks and criticism came the other day from a very simple Englishwoman. The burden of it was: "I know that what you say about peace being something more than the absence of war is true. But you do not tell us what we, ordinary individuals, can *do* for peace. If my boys are asked to join the army and be trained for fighting, they know at least that they are getting ready to *do* something. But if they don't want to fight, or feel, as I feel, that war is stupid, what are they to *do* for peace? Please try to tell us."

This is, bluntly put, the very puzzle over which so many of us have been racking our brains. The great advantage of militant doctrines and systems, like the various "isms" or ideologies which rule at least three European nations, is that they give young people something to do. Two of those systems, at any rate, take war and fitness for war as their ideal. Nobody has yet set up a system that takes peace and fitness for peace as an ideal of equivalent or superior attractiveness.

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Not long ago a group of Englishmen and Englishwomen did make an effort to put before the peoples of Europe an ideal more attractive than that of war. The Lord Mayor of Manchester, an Irishman of insight and vigor, helped them by calling a Town's Meeting of "plain people" to consider whether there need be war, and to launch an appeal to the peoples of Europe in the form of a "Manchester Manifesto." The meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall. Its promoters hoped, not altogether without reason, that its echo might be heard throughout Europe.

President Roosevelt may not know that he was, indirectly, the begetter of the "Manchester Manifesto." In his address to the Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires he asked the nations of the two Americas to bethink themselves how they could "help the Old World to avert the catastrophe which impends." This utterance set a number of Europeans wondering whether they could not help themselves. The Manchester meeting and the "Manifesto" were the result.

Europe has been, perhaps still is, drifting fast toward war. Yet, if the plain people of every country could be asked, and were allowed to say, whether they want war, the answer would be an overwhelming "No." Part of the trouble is that many of them cannot be asked or, if asked, are not free to speak their minds. This is no reason why those of them who are still free should not speak and, by speaking, let it be known that whoever wants war or makes war will have to reckon with a mighty volume of disapproval and considerable resistance.

The whole position is so stupid that it would be laughable were it not tragic. Never before have nations been, potentially, so near each other or better able to communicate and trade with each other. But never before have frontiers been so formidably armed or communications so hampered. The new nearness has merely brought new power for nations to hurt and to destroy each other.

* * *

It is this lunatic paradox that stirred the promoters of the Manchester meeting to try to do something, and not only to do it themselves but to give plain men and women a chance to do their bit. All they have to do is to sign the "Manchester Manifesto" and to send a small sum to show their belief in it and to help in circulating it. They have to sign on as recruits for the army of peace, as supporters of international brotherliness and helpfulness above and beyond frontiers, and as resolute opponents of the war method of dealing with international differences.

We shall see how this movement prospers, whether it can raise a formidable moral barrier against war and release an equally formidable volume of determination to "build bridges of understanding and helpfulness"—as the "Manchester Manifesto" puts it—"over all frontiers, good or bad, in a Europe set free from fear."

If this movement gets going among the free nations of Europe, and the unfree nations hear of it and learn what it means, President Roosevelt may have done a good day's work at Buenos Aires. He will have helped to check the madness of "economic self-sufficiency" which is one aspect of war lunacy, whether or not his talks with Mr. Runciman bear fruit in a more limited sphere. As far as Europe is concerned he may also have helped her nations to understand that "peace is indivisible" in another sense than that of "collective security." And he may turn out to have brought in the New World to redress the balance of the Old in ways he may not have thought of when he proclaimed the policy of the "good neighbor." Europe is humbler in these latter days—or the saner part of Europe is—than she used to be; and she may even yet learn to prefer the principle of "help my neighbor," which is peace, to the principle of "beggar my neighbor," which can only be war.